A

DESCRIPTION

OF ABOVE

Three Hundred

ANIMALS,

VIZ.

BEASTS,	SERPENTS,
BIRDS,	AND
FISHES,	INSECTS.

WITH

A particular Account of the Manner of catching Whales in Greenland.

Extracted from the beſt AUTHORS, and adapted to the Uſe of all Capacities.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPERPLATES,

Whereon is curiouſly engraven every BEAST, BIRD, FISH, SERPENT, and INSECT, deſcribed in the whole Book.

PSALM l. 10, 11.

For every Beaſt of the Foreſt is mine, and the Cattle upon a thouſand Hills. I know all the Fowls of the Mountains, and the wild Beaſts of the Field are mine.

EDINBURGH:

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TO THE

READER.

THE inſtruction of children having been always thought, by wiſe men, of great uſe, both with regard to the preſent age and to poſterity; and moſt of the books which have been made uſe of to introduce children into an habit of reading being ſuch as tend rather to cloy than entertain them, I have thought fit, with ſhort deſcriptions of animals, and pictures fairly drawn, (which laſt, experience ſhews them to be much delighted with,) to engage their attention. I have therefore extracted, from ſome of the moſt conſiderable authors, a ſhort account of beaſts, birds, fiſhes,

ſerpents, and inſects; which, I hope, will prove the more acceptable, there having been nothing done (that I know of) in this nature ſo compendiouſly, for the entertainment of children. I have forborne to be very particular in the deſcription of thoſe animals which almoſt every child is acquainted with. If this brief eſſay ſhall any ways contribute to the end propoſed, let God have the glory, and the compiler the good wiſhes and prayers of parents.

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A LION

1

A LIONESS

2

A JACCALL

3

A DESCRIPTION OF BEASTS.

BOOK I.

Of Quadrupeds, or Fourfooted Beasts.

THE LION, juſtly ſtiled by all writers *The King of beaſts*, is generally of a dun colour; but not without ſome exception, as black, white, and red, in Ethiopia, and ſome other parts of Africa and Aſia. The hair of ſome of them is curled, and ſome long, ſhagged, and thin. His head is vaſtly large and ſtrong; his noſe thick, his mouth very wide; his eyes are red, fiery and hollow, not very round, nor long, looking awry. His fore feet have five diſtinct claws on each foot, and the hinder but four; all crooked, ſharp, and exceeding hard. His ſight and ſmelling are very acute, and he ſleeps with his eyes open. He cannot endure fire. When other wild beaſts hear his terrible roaring noiſe, all are ſurpriſed with fear, and dare not ſtir; though he is not without his fear of ſome creatures, ſuch as (is reported) the great Dogs of India, &c. with which they hunt and kill Lions. He is moſt commonly taken with nets and other ſnares. Lions are thought to be long lived, becauſe many of them have been found toothleſs; but this is no certain ſign, as it may proceed from their corrupt breath, or other cauſes.

THE LIONESS, the female of the ſame kind, is found in the ſame countries, with the ſame nature and properties; but has no mane at all, which is proper to the male only, to whoſe ſhoulders and neck it is a great ornament.

THE JACKALL, or *Wild Dog*, (commonly called

the Lion's Provider, though not much bigger than a Fox, yet it is ſo fierce and bold, that it ſeizes on ſuch beaſts as Cows, Hogs, Sheep, &c and ſometimes it will attack a man. It is reported, that when this creature ſeizes his prey, he makes a hideous noiſe, which gives notice to the Lion, who immediately comes, if within hearing; at whoſe ſight the Jackall goes a little aſide, till the Lion has fully ſatisfied his hunger, and marches off; and then returns to feed on what the Lion has left. His head is like a Fox's, and his body like a Badger's.

THE PANTHER is in ſhape ſomething like a Lioneſs, but not quite ſo large. His hair is ſhort and moſſy; his ſkin is of a bright yellow, beatifully marked with round black ſpots, and is ſaid to ſend forth a fragrant ſmell, and bears a great price. He is a very fierce and cruel beaſt, greedy of blood, very ſwift, and catches his prey by leaping. It is the nature of this creature, in ſome places, to hide himſelf amongſt the thick boughs of trees, and to ſurpriſe his prey by leaping upon it ſuddenly. His tongue, in licking, grates like a file.

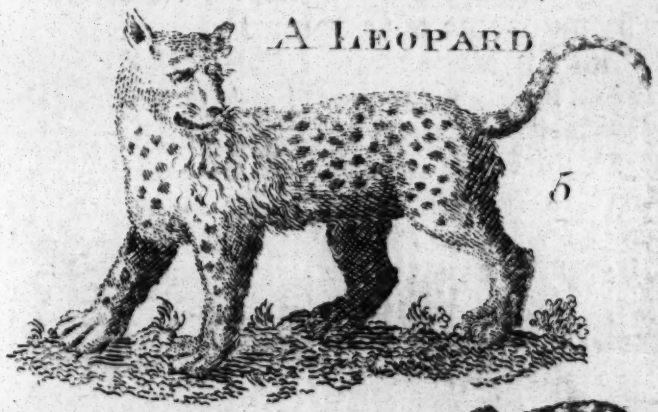
THE LEOPARD is both in ſhape, nature, and colour, very much like a Panther, being ſpotted like that creature, and is ſaid to be engendered between a Panther and a Lioneſs.

THE TIGER is in ſhape ſomewhat like a Lioneſs, but has a ſhort neck. His ſkin is beautifully ſpotted, not with round ſpots like a Panther, nor with ſeveral different colours. It is very wild and fierce, exceedingly ravenous, and of a prodigious ſwiftneſs. He ſpares neither man nor beaſt, but if he can ſatify his hunger with the fleſh of beaſts, he will not attempt on mankind. It is ſeldom taken but in defence of its young.

A PANTHER

4

A LEOPARD



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A TIGER

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THE OUNCE 12

A ROMPO 13

A BUFFALO 14

A4

THE OUNCE is a moſt cruel beaſt bred in Libyia, about as big as a Maſtiff Dog, his face and ears being like a Lion's, his body, tail, feet, and nails, like a Cat's. It is of a very terrible aſpect. His teeth are ſo ſharp and ſtrong, that he can bite wood aſunder with them. His claws are a good defence, being, like his teeth, both ſo ſharp and ſtrong, that he fights with them. The colour of the upper part of his body is like whitiſh oak, the lower part of an aſh-colour, being every where covered with black ſpots; but his tail more black than the reſt of his body, with large ſpots. It is very ravenous, hates, and deſtroys all creatures he can maſter, eſpecially men. The gall of this beaſt is deadly poiſon.

A ROMPO, or *Man-Eater*, is ſo called, becauſe he feeds upon dead men; to come at which he greedily grubs out the earth off their graves, as if he had notice of ſome body there hid. He keeps in the woods: his body is long and ſlender, being about three feet in length, with a long tail, at the end of which is an hairy ſort of bruſh. The Negroes ſay, that he does not immmediately fall on, as ſoon as he has found the body, but goes round it ſeveral times, as if afraid to ſeize it. Its head and mouth are like an Hare's, his ears like a Man's, his fore feet like a Badger's, and his hinder feet like a Bear's; it has likewiſe a mane. This creature is bred in India and Africa.

A BUFFALO has an head like the head of an Hart. His horns are branched and ragged. His body is, for the moſt part, like a Wild Ox's, and about the ſame ſize. His hair is deep and hariſh like a Bear's. His head is ſo hard and thick, that the Scythians make breaſt-plates of it that no dart can pierce through. It is reported of this creature, that when he is hunted, or put into a fright, he will change his colour to the colour of every thing he ſees; as among trees he is green, &c. He is bred in Tartary, Poland, &c. He is moſtly valued

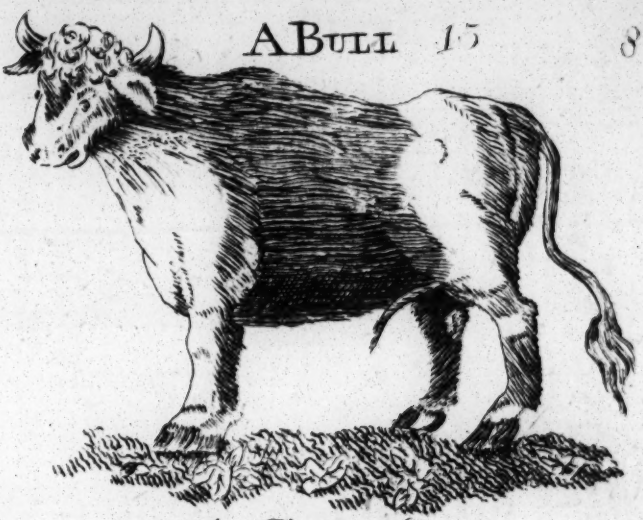
for his hide, which is much eſteemed in all the cold conntries, eſpecially in England, whereof our valiant trained bands frequently make their military coat, belt, &c.

THE BULL is a very ſtrong, fierce creature; its ſtrength, in all parts of his body, is very great, but eſpecially about the head and neck. His forehead ſeems to be made for fight; having ſhort thick horns, with which he can toſs up into the air a large dog, &c. which he furiouſly receives again as it falls, and ſo gores it ſometimes with his horns, that at length he deſtroys it. Bulls are enemies to all beaſts of prey, as Lions, Bears, Wolves, &c. The roaring of a Bull is very dreadful. The Bull is very ſhort lived for his ſize and ſtrength, ſcarce exceeding ſixteen years.

THE COW is the female of the aforeſaid kind; ſomewhat ſhorter lived than a Bull. She has ſeldom more than one calf at once, and goes about nine months. Her nature and uſe being ſo well known, there needs no farther deſcription.

THE OX is a ſtrong creature, yet very gentle; of great uſe in huſbandry, ſuch as drawing the plow, cart, &c. His fleſh is excellent food: his hide is made into leather, for ſeveral uſes. There are oxen in all parts of the world. Thoſe of Egypt, about the river Nile, are as white as ſnow, of exeeeding ſtature, yet ſo meek and gentle, that they are eaſily governed by men. This creature, as well as the Bull and Cow, is of a ſluggiſh and fleſhy nature, that eaſily grows fat, and feeds wholly upon herbage.

A Bull 15



A Cow 16

An Ox 17

A 6

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58
NOV

A Horse 17

An Ass 19

A Mule 20

A HORSE is a very fine ſtately beaſt, and one of the moſt uſeful creatures to man. This creature is bred now in moſt parts of the world. The Horſes of Turkey, Arabia, and Perſia, are acounted better limbed and proportioned than many others; but the Engliſh race may juſtly claim the precedence of moſt European nations, and are not perhaps inferior in ſtrength and beauty to thoſe of any other country. The Horſe is a ſagacious and docile animal, fierce and courageous in war. It is ſaid, that it was very much owing to Horſes that the Spaniards gained ſuch large acquiſitions in America; for when firſt the natives ſaw a man on horſeback, they thought the man and the Horſe to be one individual creature, which ſtruck them into a very great terror. The Horſe ſhares a middle life, ſcarce attaining to forty, and uſually not to more than twenty; but this ſhortneſs of life he probably owes to man: For the breed of the Sun is now no more, that ranged at large in freſh paſture; yet the Horſe continues growing till ſix, and generates in old age. The Mare alſo goes longer with young than the women, and but ſeldom foals double. It is wholly ſuperfluous too nicely and particularly to deſcribe the ſeveral parts and properties of this creature, which fall almoſt under every one's obſervation.

AN ASS is a beaſt of burden, very ſerviceable to mankind in carrying a man, and ſuch utenſils as he pleaſes to lade him with; of greater ſtrength than moſt animals of his ſize, but of a ſtupid and ſluggiſh nature. The female is much eſteemed by phyſicians for its milk in conſumptions. This creature is uſually of a dun colour, and has the form of a croſs upon its back and ſhoulders. He has nearly the ſame age as the Horſe. To be more particular in deſcribing a creature ſo well known is altogether needleſs.

A MULE is a beaſt of a mixed nature, engendered of a Mare and an Aſs, and reſembles an Aſs more than a Horſe; having long ears, a croſs upon the ſhoulder, ſmall feet, and lean body; but in moſt other

other reſpects it is like a Horſe. It does not propagate at all. The mule is longer lived than either the Horſe or the Aſs.

OF BEARS there are two kinds, a greater and leſſer; the latter of which is more apt to climb trees. Muſcovy, and other northern countries, produce white Bears, for the moſt part of a very large ſize. The head of a Bear is his weakeſt part, as the head of a Lion is the ſtrongeſt. By a ſmall blow on his head he has often been killed. His mouth is like an Hog's but longer, being armed with teeth on both ſides like a ſaw. He will not willingly fight with an armed man, but, when he does, he ſtands upright, and takes the man between his fore feet, and hugs him; but the man being covered all over with a kind of iron armour, receives no hurt, and may eaſily, with a ſharp weapon, pierce through his heart. He is generally taken with nets, into which he is driven, or allured by ſtratagem. The Bear is a great ſleeper, and a ſluggiſh, indolent creature, yet not obſerved to be long lived; they ſhould rather ſeem to be ſhort lived, from their very ſhort period of geſtation, or going with young, ſcarce reaching to forty days.

THE ANT-BEAR is a four-footed beaſt, as big as a pretty large Dog, with rough dark brown hair. It has ſhort legs, a long noſe, little eyes, a very little mouth, and a tongue like an Earthworm, five or ſix inches long. It feeds on Ants, and is commonly ſeen near an Ant's neſt. It takes its food by laying its noſe down flat on the ground, upon or near the path that the Ant's travel in; and puts out his tongue acroſs the path, the Ants paſſing to and fro, when they come to it make a ſtop, and in a few minutes the tongue will be covered all over with Ants; which the creature draws in ſuddenly, and ſo eats them very greedily. It is to be met with in ſeveral parts of Armenia.

THE WOLF is a very ravenous creature, and as dangerous to meet with, when hungry, as any beaſt whatever. But when his belly is full, he is to

men

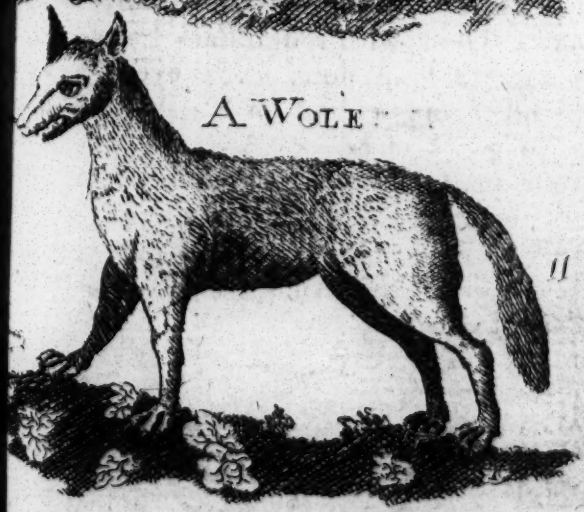
A Bear

9

The Ant Bear

10

A Wole



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BRITISH MUSEUM
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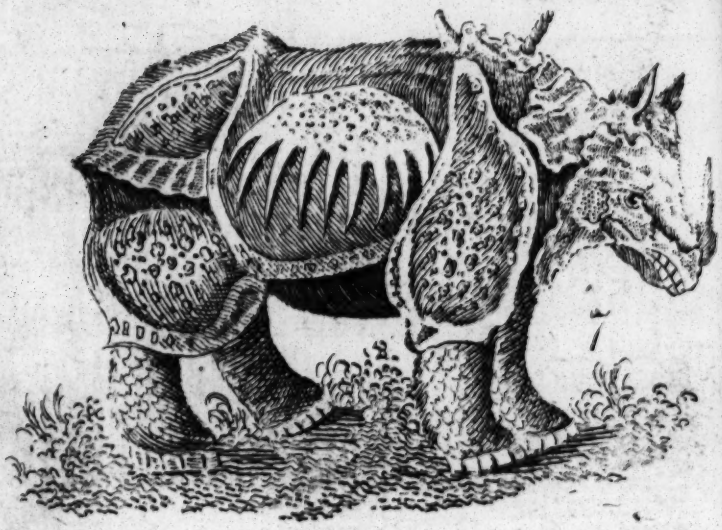
A Rhinoceros



An Unicorn

8

en and beaſts as meek as a Lamb. It inhabits the ountains, except in winter time, when it roars a- ut the gates of cities and towns, and kills both heep, Goats, &c. He is very ſubtile in ſeizing and eſtroying ſuch creatures as are ſtronger than himſelf. hen he falls upon a Hog, or a Goat, or ſuch ſmall aſts, he does not immediately kill them, but leads em by the ear, with all the ſpeed he can, to a crew of venous Wolves, who inſtantly tear them to pieces.

THE RHINOCEROS, ſo called becauſe of the horn in s noſe, is bred in India and Africa. His colour is like e bark of a box-tree. He is ſaid to be in ſhape ſome- hat like a wild Boar, and not much unlike an Elephant, d near as long, but not ſo high, having ſhorter legs. e has two girdles upon his body, like the wings of a ragon, from his back down to his belly, one towards s back and mane, and the other towards his loins and nder parts. His ſkin is ſo hard, that no dart is able to erce it, and covered over with ſcales, like the ſhell of Tortoiſe. His legs are alſo ſcaled over down to the oofs, which are parted into four diſtinct claws. The horn pon his noſe is ſo very hard and ſharp, crooked towards e crown of his head, that ſome ſay it will pierce through on or ſtone. He is ſaid frequently to whet his horn a- ainſt a flint, &c. that he may be prepared whenever he attacked by an enemy. He is a mortal enemy to the lephant, whom he ſeldom meets without a battle; and ms chiefly at his belly, being the ſofteſt place, which, he miſſes, the Elephant is too hard for him with his trunk nd teeth. The naturaliſts ſay, that he grunts like an Hog. he manner of taking him being ſo variouſly and uncer- inly related, I thought it not worth deſcribing.

THE UNICORN, a beaſt which, though doubted of by any writers, yet is by others thus deſcribed: He has ut one horn, and that an exceeding rich one, growing ut of the middle of his forehead. His head reſembles a Hart's, his feet an Elephant's, his tail a Boar's, and the eſt of his body a Horſe's. The horn is about a foot and half in length. His voice is like the lowing of an Ox. is mane and hair are of a yellowiſh colour. His horn is s hard as iron, and as rough as any file, twiſted or curl- d like a flaming ſword; very ſtraight, ſharp, and every here black, excepting the point. Great virtues are at- ributed to it, in expelling of poiſon, and curing of ſe- eral diſeaſes. He is not a beaſt of prey.

THE FOX is produced in moſt countries; nor do one of them differ much in ſize from another, bu much in colour. In Muſcovy ſome of them are black ſome white and others red. The abode of this crea ture in the day-time is in holes of the earth, whic he is never at the trouble of making; for the Fox, b leaving his excrements in the Badger's hole, or de thereby takes poſſeſſion of it for himſelf, the Badge never caring to come into it any more. The Fo ſeems well provided for long life, as being well cove ed, of a greedy appetite, and living under groun yet he is not obſerved to be long lived; doubtleſs h is of the Dog kind, which is but ſhort lived. Th male of this ſpecies will ſometimes couple with Bitch, and the female with a Dog. When he is hun ed, and the Dogs are ready to take him, he is ſaid t urine upon his tail, and ſtrike it into the faces of th Dogs; and as many as he touches with his piſſed t commonly leave off the chace, unleſs very good of th kind. But his wiles and ſtratagems being ſo nume ous, I ſhall forbear to ſay any more of him or them

A RACOON is a Monkey leſs than a Fox, is gre haired, has a large black eye, with whiſkers, and no like a Pig, tail and feet like a Rat, a browniſh fur o his back, and a white belly. It is very prejudicial t poultry.

THE SAGOIN is about the ſize of a Rabbit, of griſled colour, a tail like a Rat, feet like a Squirre face almoſt like a Martin, a ſhort round ear, and i other reſpects like a Monkey. It is bred in Brazil i South America.

THE BERBE (called by Europeans *Winebib* becauſe it is very greedy of palm wine) is much like Cat, only its ſnout is much ſharper, and the bo ſmaller, and ſpotted like the Civet Cat.

A Fox 21

A Racoon 22

The Sagoin 23

The Berbe 24

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THE LAMIA 31

THE ELKE 32 the elke

THE ALLOCAMELUS 33

THE LAMIA, concerning which there are many fictitious ſtories, is (according to the opinion of ſome writers) the creature mentioned in the 34th chapter of Iſaiah, called in Hebrew *Lilith*; as alſo the ſame which is mentioned in the 4th of Lamentations. It is thought to be the ſwifteſt of all four-footed creatures, ſo that its prey can ſeldom or ever eſcape it; and by its fraud it deſtroys men; for when it ſees a man, it lays open its breaſt, and entices him to draw near, and, when it has him within reach, it falls upon him and devours him. It is ſaid to be bred in Lybia, and to have a face and breaſts like a very beautiful woman. It has no voice, but that of hiſſing like a ſerpent. Its hinder parts are like a Goat's, its fore legs like a Bear's; its body is ſcaled all over. It is ſaid they ſometimes devour their own young.

THE ELKE is twice as big an an Hart, and bigger than a Horſe, in Norway, Sweden, &c. It is tamed, and put into a coach, chariot, or ſledge, to draw men thro' great ſnows, and upon the ice. It it ſaid to be more ſwift, and to run more miles in one day, than a Horſe can in two. This creature was formerly uſed to be preſented to princes, and much eſteemed for its ſingular ſtrengrh and ſwiftneſs Its forehead is broad, and has two very large horns: The female has likewiſe horns. His neck is ſhort, but thick; his ears and back very long. Its colour is generally like an Hart's, but ſometimes all white. Its horns weigh twelve or fourteen pounds. There is great virtue aſcribed to its hoof in medicine.

THE ALOCAMELUS is a beaſt of Peru; it is about two yards high, and about five feet in length: his head, neck, and ears, are like a Mule's, but his neck as white as a Swan's, his other parts of a yellowiſh colour. His body is like a Camel's, and feet like an Oſtrich's. It has no horns. The males diſcharge their urine backwards.

A SHEEP is a creature univerſally known, being one of the chief for human food. Its wool is of great uſe for cloathing. Moſt countries have plenty of this creature, but none exceed the Engliſh Sheep. They ſeldom live ten years, though a creature of a moderate ſize, and well covered; and ſharing but a very ſmall proportion of gall, yet their coat is exceedingly curled, beyond that of any other animal. The Ram generates not till the third year, and continues fit for generation to the eighth. The Ewe continues to bear as long as ſhe lives. It is a creature ſubject to diſeaſes, and ſeldom lives out its full courſe. She goes with young about twenty weeks.

The African Sheep are ſhaped like ours, but not near ſo big: They have no wool; but that want is ſupplied with hair; ſo that here the world ſeems inverted, the Sheep being hairy, and the men wooly. They are but a dry and indifferent ſort of meat.

THE STREPSICEROS is a kind of Sheep bred in Crete, not unlike our common Sheep, its horns excepted, which grow and ſhoot ſtraight out like the Unicorn's, but curled about with wreaths like the Goat's horn. This creature is about as big as an Hart, having likewiſe red hair.

THE IBEX taken by ſome to be a wild Goat, is bred in the Alps. It is of an admirable ſwiftneſs, tho' its head is loaded with horns, as no other beaſt of its ſtature wears, being ſix or ſeven ſpans long. His hair and neck are like a Buck-Goat's with a long beard; the other parts of his body reſemble thoſe of an Hart. It inhabits the tops of cliffs, rocks, and mountains.

THE MUSMON is not unlike a Sheep, except in the wool, which reſembles rather the hair of a Goat. It is bred in Spain and Corſica, and is ſaid to be begotten betwixt a Ram and a Goat. His breaſt is rough and hairy, his horns bent backwards only to his ears. It has a very ſhort tail. It is not inferior in ſwiftneſs to any other beaſt. It frequents the ſteep mountains, and feeds on graſs and herbs. Its fleſh is reckoned very good to eat.

A SHEEP

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THE STREPSICEROS

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IBEX

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MUSMON

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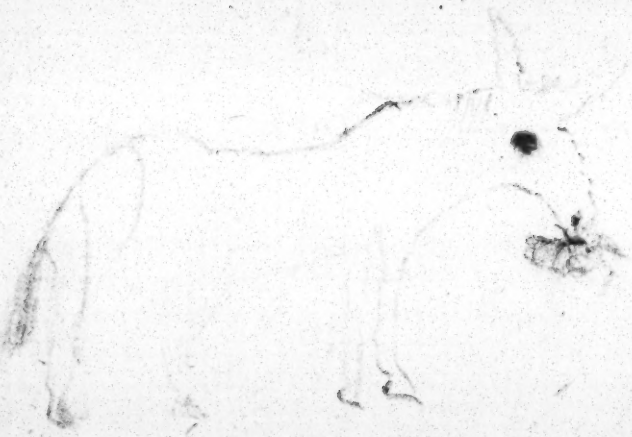

Cat Dog and
Peter Lund Jun

The Lynx

A Cameleon

THE LYNX, by ſome eſteemed the ſame creature with the Ounce, has from others met with this following deſcription: It is about as big as a Lamb of two or three years old: his head, mouth, feet, and nails, are like a Cat's: his beard hangs down on both ſides, divided in the middle, being of ſundry colours: his tail is ſhort and thick: his ears are erected upright as the ears of a Cat: his colour in the uttermoſt parts is red; in the innermoſt white, ſprinkled with black ſpots; and on both ſides of his noſe there are four ſpots ſet in order. In the upper lip, on both ſides, are white hairs, rougher than thoſe in a Cat or Lion. He is a quick-moving creature, and hardly ever known to ſtand ſtill. His ſkin is eſteemed and uſed by nobles. He is loving and gentle to his keeper, and not cruel to any man.

A CAMELEON is very rare to be ſeen. It is firmly aſſerted by ſome naturaliſts that it lives on air; though others have aſſerted, from their own experience, as they aſſure us, that, upon the diſſection of this animal, flies have been found in its belly; from whence it ſeems reaſonable to conclude, that, however it may live ſome time by ſucking in the air, yet that is not its only nouriſhment. It is ſaid frequently to change its colour, very often three or four times in half an hour, which commonly is grey. The colour it moſtly changes to is a very fine green, ſpotted with yellow. Its ſkin is very thin, and almoſt tranſparent. Its tongue is as long as its whole body. It is ſaid to be ſo timorous, that, when it deſcends from any height, it moves very cautiouſly, and curls its tail, by which it can hold faſt about ſomething or other in its way, leſt it ſhould ſlip. This creature is like a Lizzard.

THE ROE-BUCK is a beaſt commonly found in moſt countries, being a creature of a pretty large ſize. The male has large branched horns, but the female has none. It is commonly brinded, or fandy on the back &c. having a black ſtreak down the back. Its tail is about as long as a Calf's. Its belly and ſides are ſpotted with white, which ſpots it loſes in old age. Its fleſh is good for nouriſhment, but its blood when eaten occaſions melancholy. Its ſwiftneſs is very ſurpriſing.

THE HART has his face fleſhy, his noſtrils flat, his neck very long, his ears pretty large, and horns twenty inches long at moſt, ſomewhat branched like thoſe of the Roe-Buck. This creature is bred in many countries, but the Britiſh ſeem to have the preference of moſt. The Hind, the female of this creature, has no horns. Every year, in the month of April, the Harts ſheds, or loſes his horns; and, having loſt them, he hides himſelf in the day-time in ſhady places, to avoid the annoyance of flies, and feeds only in the night, till his new horns ſprout out, and harden. He is a great enemy to all kinds of ſerpents, which he labours to deſtroy whenever he finds any, but is afraid of almoſt all other creatures: his fleſh is accounted excellent food, and, as well as his horns, is eſteemed good in phyſic. Little need be ſaid of the pleaſure taken in hunting this creature and the Roe-Buck, it being a matter ſo well known.

THE STAG is vulgarly famed for long life, but upon no certain hiſtory. There goes a report of a certain Stag found with a chain about his neck buried in a fat. That he ſhould be a long-lived creature ſeems leſs probable, becauſe he comes to his full growth at five, ſoon after which his horns, which are yearly ſhed and renewed, grow from a narrower baſis, and leſs branching.

THE WILD BOAR inhabits, for the moſt part, marſhes and woods, and is commonly of a black or brown colour. His tuſks, when living cut like ſharp knives, but, when dead, loſe their keenneſs. It is ſaid, when this creature is hunted down, his tuſks are ſo inflamed that they will burn and ſinge the hair of the Dogs. His tail is ſhort; and his hind feet are (ſome ſay) not cloven, but ſtand upon one claw. His fleſh is very tender and good for food. The hunting the Wild Boar is dangerous to men and dogs, both having been killed ſometimes in the purſuit of this fierce beaſt.

THE SOW is bred in moſt parts of the world Its ſkin is all over rough and hairy. not ſo thick as an Ox's, yet much longer and ſtiffer, ſtanding up on the ridge of the back. This ſort of animal differs in colour according to the ſeveral countries wherein it is produced. The Swine in Germany are, for the moſt part, red; in France and Italy black, and in other parts of various colours. The ſnout of this creature is long, ſtrong, and broad, to caſt up the earth for its food; having on the tip a riſing griſle, round and picked at the end, between the noſtrils, wherewith it firſt enters the ground in digging. Upon its under chap there are teeth which grow out of the head of the male, which the female hath not; for as the Elephant hath two teeth growing downward, ſo has the Boar two growing upward: As the Horſe has his mane, ſo has the Swine ſtrong briſtles on his neck; which neck is broad and thick, wherein lies the ſtrength of the beaſt. The Swine of Italy and Germany, chiefly feeding on acorns, are generally eſteemed the beſt food. The Hog ſometimes lives to fifteen, or even twenty years; and though its fleſh be the moiſteſt of all animals, yet this ſeems to contribute nothing to the prolongation of life. But for the wild Boar, there is no certain account of him.

An APE (the moſt common ſort of which is that called *Smitten*) is of a pale Mouſe-colour, and grows to a wonderful ſize, ſome of them being five feet long. It is ſo bold and miſchievous that it will attack a man. The negroes are ſo ſilly as to believe theſe Apes can ſpeak, but will not, leſt they ſhould be ſet to work, which they ſuppoſe they do not like. Baboons and Monkeys have tails, but Apes none.

The BEAR-APE, a very deformed beaſt of America, has his belly hanging very low; his head and face like a child's; his ſkin of an aſh colour, and hair like a Bear's He has but three claws upon a foot, as long as four fingers, whereby he climbs up the higheſt trees, and for the moſt part lives upon the leaves of a certain tree common in thoſe parts. It will not eat the fleſh, nor attempt the life of man; but when tamed, is very fond of mankind. He does not ſeem wet though he has been long in the rain.

The FOX-APE is in the fore part like a Fox, and in the hinder part like an Ape. Under the common belly it has a ſkin like a bag, wherein it keeps, lodges, and carries its young, till they are able to provide for themſelves. Neither do they come out of that receptacle, except it be to ſuck the dam, or ſport themſelves; ſo that it is the beſt ſhelter againſt all its enemies; for it is exceedingly ſwift in running with that load, as if it had no burden at all.

AN APE

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THE BEAR APE

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THE FOX APE

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A Baboon

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Monkeys

THE BABOON is commonly black and hairy, rough ſkinned, has red and bright eyes, a long face like a Dog's; but his teeth are both longer and ſtronger. His fore feet are armed with very ſtrong nails. He is very ſwift, and hard to be taken. Some of them delight in fiſhing, and will ſtay a great while in the water hunting for fiſh, which they catch in great abundance, and lay up in ſtore. The ancient Egyptians held theſe creatures in great veneration, and kept them in their temples It is a lover of ſheep and Goats, and drinks their milk. It knows how to take the kernels out of nuts as well as a man. It will alſo drink wine and eat human food. It is very ſurly and ill-natured. It will imitate a great many of human actions; loving, as it is ſaid, wonderfully to wear garments, and will, of its own accord, clothe himſelf with the ſkins of ſuch creatures as he kills. It will ſtand upright, or ſit down, and in many things will behave as if it had ſome degree of rational underſtanding.

MONKEYS are bred in many countries, and are of various ſorts and ſizes. There are ſome in the Eaſt Indies finely ſpotted. Monkeys, when wild, feed chiefly upon nuts, apples, &c. but when tamed, will eat many ſorts of human food. They are very expert at climbing, miſchievous and unlucky; and participate much of the ſubtile nature of Apes and Baboons.

THE HYENA, of which there are ſeveral ſort
is, in Ceſarea, about the ſize of a Fox; it has briſtl
like an Horſe's mane on its back. It is ſaid it c
change the colour of its eyes at pleaſure, a thouſa
times in a day. When it is very hungry, it ente
the graves of men, and eats their dead bodies; y
its fleſh, in Syria, Damaſcus, &c. is eaten by men.
is in ſhape very like a Bear, its colour like a Bear
and is thought to be engendered of a Bear and a Do
It is a beaſt of great ſubtilty, that barks and mak
an hideous noiſe in the night. This creature is ſa
when it goes to drink at the river Nile, to take a ſ
and away, for fear of the Crocodile.

THE MANTICORA, or (according to the Per
ans) Mantiora, a devourer, is bred among the In
ans; having a triple row of teeth beneath and abo
and in bigneſs and roughneſs like a Lion's, as are
his feet; face and ears like a man's; his tail lik
Scorpion's, armed with a ſting, and ſharp-point
quills. His voice is like a ſmall trumpet, or pipe.
is ſo wild that it is very difficult to tame him, and
ſwift as an Hart. With his tail he wounds the hu
ers, whether they come before or behind him. Wh
the Indians take a whelp of this beaſt, they bruiſe
buttocks and tail, to prevent its bearing the ſh
quills; then it is tamed without danger.

AN ANTELOPE is as large as a Goat, of a ch
nut colour, and white under the belly His ho
are almoſt ſtraight from his head up, tapering g
dually, with rings at a diſtance from each other,
within an inch and a half of the top, It has fine la
black eyes, a long and ſlender neck, feet, and l
and a body ſhaped like a Deer. There are many
an herd; when, at the ſame time, they have ſco
who, by running, give them notice of an approach
foe. They are generally ſhot, &c. being too ſ
for a Greyhound.

THE HYENA 28 32

THE MANTICORA 29

AN ANTELOPE 30

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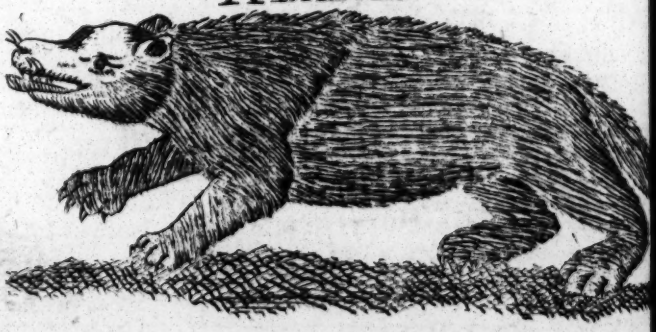
A PORCUPINE 25

A BADGER 26



A HEDGE HOG 27

A PORCUPINE grows to the height of about two feet and a half. Its bite is ſo ſharp, that no wooden work, as ſome ſay, can withſtand it. It is ſo daring, that it will encounter the moſt dangerous ſnake. When it is provoked, it ſhoots its quills, which are about two ſpans long, at a man or beaſt, with ſuch violence, that, if they happen to hit on a board, they will ſtick in it; which diſcharge of thoſe ſharp weapons of artillery that nature hath provided for its defence, if too often repeated, tends to its own deſtruction. Its fleſh, in thoſe countries where it breeds, is eſteemed by the natives as good food.

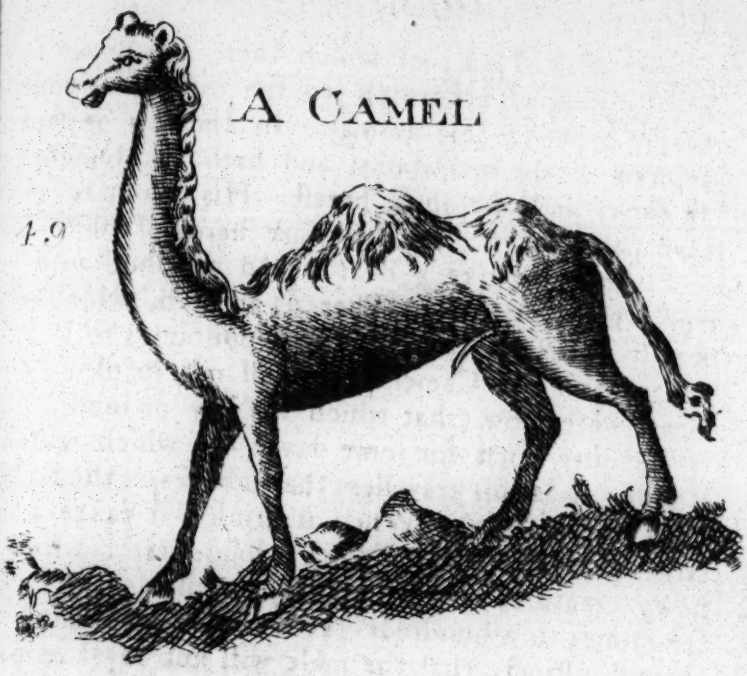
A BADGER is of two kinds, one ſort like a Dog, the other like a Swine: it differs likewiſe in the ſhape of the ſnout, one reſembling a Dog's, the other an Hog's; the former of which eats fleſh and carrion like a Dog, the latter fruit and roots like a Swine. It is about as big as a Fox, but of a ſhorter and thicker body. His ſkin is hard and rugged; his hair harſh and ſtubborn: his back is broad; his legs are longer on the right ſide than the left. His teeth are prodigious ſharp; and when he fights with a Dog, he uſeth his teeth and nails, which are both very ſharp.

A HEDGEHOG is about the bigneſs of a Rabbet, but more like a Hog; being covered all over with ſharp thorny hair, as well as on the face and feet, and thoſe ſharp prickles covered with a kind of ſoft moſs; but when it is angry, or gathers its food, it ſtrikes them by natural inſtinct, as ſharp as pins or needles. He has two holes under his tail to diſcharge his excrements, which no creature living has beſides. Its common food is apples, worms, or grapes. It is reported, that when he finds apples on the ground under the trees, he rolls himſelf upon them, until he has filled all his prickles, and then carries them to his den, never having above one in his mouth. When it is apprehenſive of danger, it draws itſelf up as round as a foot-ball, ſo that nothing appears but the prickles.

THE CAMEL, of which thère are divers ſorts, is diſtinguiſhed according to the different countries which produce this animal. In India it is ſaid to be bred in the mountains, and hath two bunches on its back, and one on its breaſt His colour is for the moſt part brown; yet thère are herds of white. Its feet are fleſhy like a Bear's, and are ſhod with leather when it travels. There is an herb, which has a ſeed like the myrtle ſeed, that is poiſonous to Worms, yet is food for Camels. It will not drink clear or clean water, but that which is ſlimy or muddy. It will endure thirſt for ſome days; for which reaſon it is more uſeful for travellers than Horſes in the Lybian or Arabian deſarts: When it drinks, it takes a very large quantity. The Camel is long-lived; a lean ſtrong newy creature, that commonly reaches to fifty, and ſometimes to a hundred. It is ſaid to be ſo chaſte by natural inſtinct, that the male will not cover its dam. Camblet is made of its hair. Camel's milk is the thinneſt of all others, and is therefore very wholeſome for food. There are ſeveral medicinal virtues in Camels. Theſe creatures are produced in great plenty in Arabia.

THE DROMEDARY is like a Camel, of leſs ſtature, but much ſwifter, and has but one hard bunch on his back. It cheweth the cud. It is a very tall large creature. Its upper lip is cloven in the middle like a Hare's, and it has two broad nails on its feet which in the upper part appear cloven, but underneath, whole, round, and fleſhy, without diviſion. It has a hard bunch on its breaſt, whereon it leans, ſitting down and riſing, and alſo one upon each knee. It is ſaid to live fifty or ſixty years. This creature was formerly uſed to draw a chariot, and preſented to princes; and in time of war every one carried two archers, who ſat upon him back to back, ſhooting their darts, one againſt the front of the enemy, and the other againſt the followers. It is ſaid to travel a hundred miles in a day, and to carry a burden of fifteen hundred weight, bending his knee, like the Camel, to take up his load and rider.

A CAMEL



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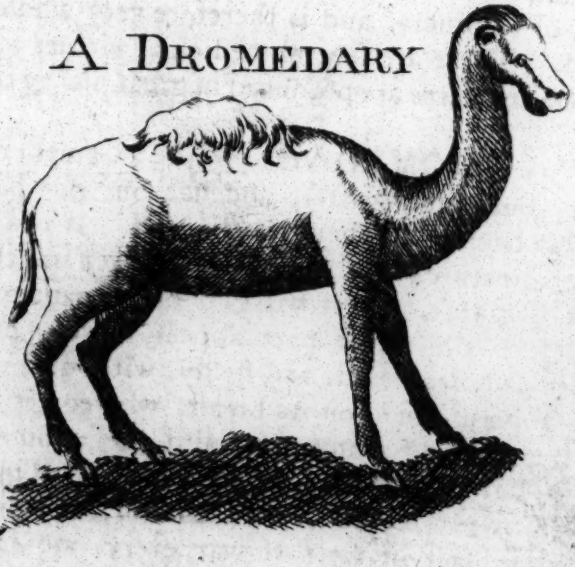
A DROMEDARY



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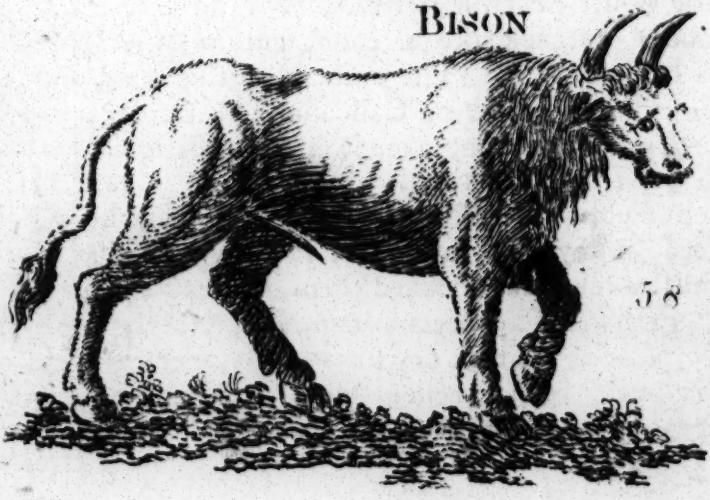
The Bison

The White Scotish Bison



THE BISON, or Wild Ox, is bred chiefly in the orthern parts of the world, viz. Muſcovy, Scythia, c. It is as big as a Bull or Ox; being maned about e neck and back like a Lion; and his hair hanging own under his chin, or nether lip, like a beard; and riſing, or little ridge, down along his face, from is forehead to his noſe, very hairy. His horns are ge, very ſharp, and turning towards his back, like oſe of a wild Goat on the Alps. It is of ſuch great engths, that it can (if ſome writers may be believed) ſs an Horſe and his rider. With its tongue, which hard and rough like a file, it can draw a man to m, whom by licking he can wound to death. Its ir is red, yellow, or black; its eyes very large and rce. It ſmells like a Muſk Cat. Its fleſh is very t in ſummer-time, but not good to eat, being ſtrong. he blood is thought to be the pureſt in the world, celling in colour any purple.

THE White Scottiſh BISON, or Wild Ox, is ma- d about the neck like a Lion, but in other parts e a common Ox. The animals of this kind once erſpread the woods of Callendar, or Calder; but w they are all ſlain, except in that Scottiſh part hich is called Cumirnal. The Biſon is ſaid to ead and abhor mankind to that degree, that he will t feed on any graſs or herbs, if he can diſcern by s ſmell a man has touched them, at leaſt for many ys together. If he meets a man, he preſently makes him, fearing neither dogs nor ſpears, nor any kind weapons. It is excellent food, and uſed formerly be very acceptable to perſons of the firſt rank.

THE CAMELOPARDAL is bred in Ethiopia India, Georgia, &c. The head of it is like a Camel's its colour, for the moſt part, is red and white, beau tifully mixed together, and the ſkin full of ſpots. has two little horns upon its head, of the colour o iron; has a ſmall mouth like an Hart's; a tongu near three feet long, and a neck of divers colours, a very great length, which he holds higher than Camel's, and is far above the proportion of his othe parts. His fore feet are much longer than his hinde His pace is different from all other beaſts, for h moves right and left feet together. This creature like both a Camel and a Panther. The ſkin of th beaſt is very valuable. It is a ſolitary beaſt, an keepeth in the woods, if it be not taken when it young. It is very tractable, and eaſy to be gover ed, ſo that a child may lead it, with a ſmall line cord about its head. The fleſh of this creature good meat.

THE REIN-DEER of Lapland is ſomewhat big ger than a Stag, with horns branching out into ſ veral ſmall ones; feet thick like a Bull's; colour ne an aſh, but white on the belly and haunches. It r ſembles more an Aſs than a Stag. Though its ho be cleft, it does not chew the cud. It is natural wild, but tamed for domeſtic ſervice, ſuch as drawi a ſledge, cart, or carrying of burdens. In the ſum mer-time it feeds on graſs and leaves of trees, and other times on a ſort of white moſs, which that cou try abounds with: When the mountains are cover with ſnow, it ſcrapes out this moſs with its feet. goes a-ruting about the midlle of September, and g with young ten months, and breeds one at a time. is at its full growth at four years, and ſeldom lives bove ten. With the milk of this creature they ma cheeſe, but no butter.

THE
CAMELOPARDAL.

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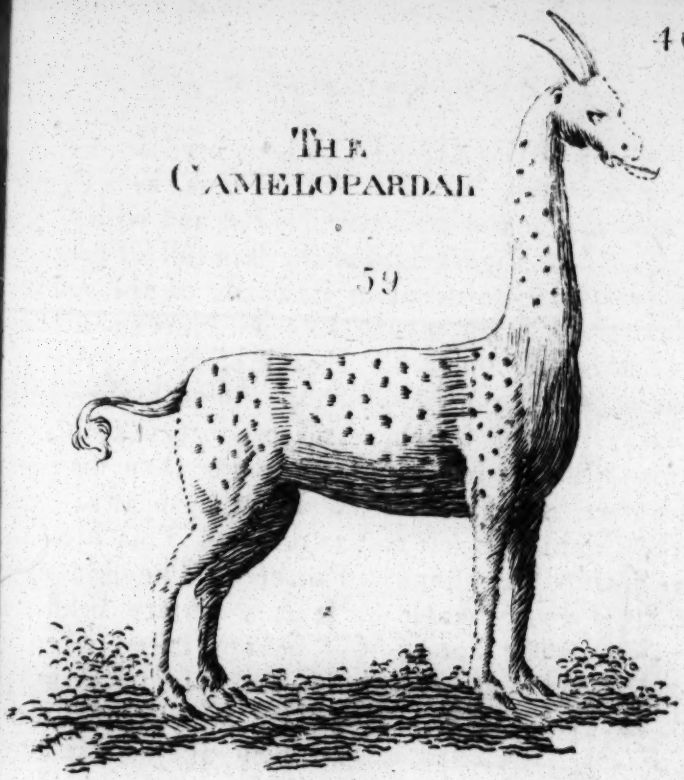
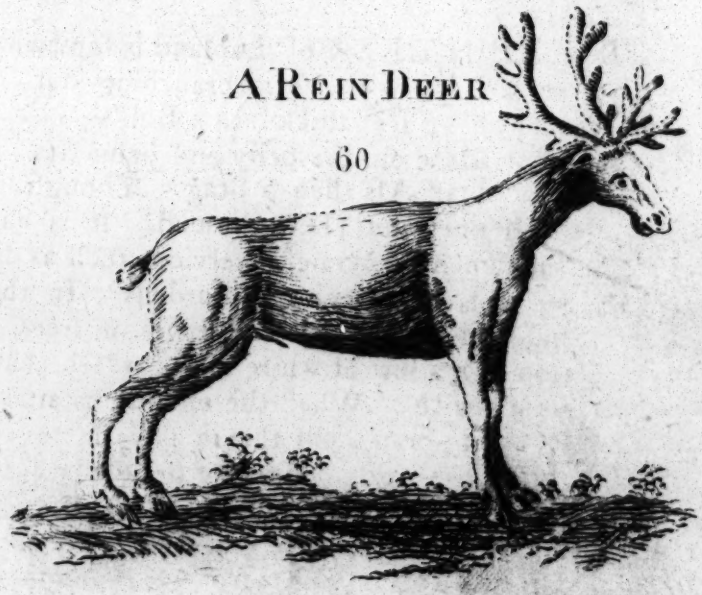


A REIN DEER

60



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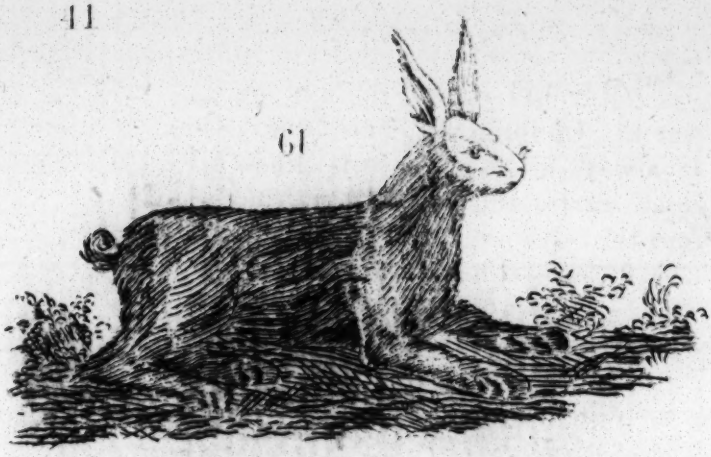

A HARE

62

A RABBET

63

A MOLE

THE HARE has every limb and part of it made for ſwiftneſs. Its hinder legs are longer than its fore legs. It always looks backwards when purſued. It has, like all fearful and unarmed creatures, long ears, that, from the advantage of hearing, it may avoid its enemies by flight. The Hare and Rabbet ſcarce live ſeven years. They are both great breeders, and have many young at once. They differ in this, that the Rabbet lives under ground, and the Hare above, and that the fleſh of the Hare is the darkeſt.

THE RABBET is bred in moſt countries, but few have greater plenty of them than England. It is almoſt like a Hare, except in its head and tail, which are ſhorter; and in its colour, which is brighter. There are Rabbets of ſeveral colours, as white, black, &c. The Rabbet begins to breed in England at a year old, and bears every month; or, at leaſt, ſeven times in a year. Its ſkin is much eſteemed for ſeveral uſes, as its fleſh is for food. The male will kill the young, if he can get at them; to prevent which, the female will cover her litter with gravel or earth.

THE MOLE is about the bigneſs of a Rat. The ſnout is like a Hog's; its feet are like a Bear's, and legs ſhort; its toes, with which it digs up the earth, have ſharp nails. It lives in the earth upon Worms. It has no ears that can be diſcerned, yet it hears in the ground perfectly well. It is generally of a blackiſh colour, with ſhort ſmooth hair, and ſoft as wool. Its eyes are commonly ſhut or covered.

THE Engliſh BLOOD-HOUND is larg
than the Beagle, or any other hunting Hound. It
of the colour of other Hounds, being red and brow
It has long ears, and ſeldom barks except in huntin
and then it will follow its game thro' woods, thic
ets, &c. and never leave what it is in purſuit of, f
any other, till it kills, which it ſeldom fails to d
It is employed in hunting the Hare, Fox, Ha
Badger, &c.

THE SPANIEL is another kind of ſmelling D
very docile, that may be taught to do very ſurpri
tricks, ſuch as fetching, carrying, &c. There
two ſorts, one called a Water Spaniel, and the ot
a Land Spaniel: the firſt of theſe is very excellen
hunting of Otters, Ducks, &c. and will watch t
ſtroke of a gun, and as ſoon as the fowler ſhoots a f
in the water, will inſtantly go after it, and bring it
his maſter.

THE LAND SPANIEL is uſed in ſetting for P
tridges, hawking, &c. and, in regard to its uſefuln
for ſuch kind of ſport, is eſteemed and valued m
than moſt other Dogs. The colour and ſize of t
creature are ſo well known, that there need be
more ſaid about them.

THE DOG is a ſhort-lived creature, that laſts
above twenty years, and ſeldom ſees fourteen.
is hot, and lives unequally, as being often in viol
motion, and then ſleeping. The Bitch has m
young ones at a litter, and goes with them
weeks.

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A WATER SPANIEL

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A LAND SPANIEL

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A MASTIFF

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A BULL DOG

52

A GREY HOUND

53

THE MASTIFF-DOG is the largeſt of the whole ies, vaſtly ſtrong and fierce. It is chiefly uſed for ding houſes, eſpecially in country places, againſt ves and robbers; and ſometimes by drovers, and ntimes for baiting of beaſts.

THE BULL-DOG is much leſs than the Maſtiff, not inferior in fierceneſs. It has a pretty large , neck, and breaſt. Thoſe of a brinded colour ccounted the beſt of the kind. This creature will rally run at, and ſeize the fierceſt Bull, without ing; running directly at his head, and ſometimes hing hold of his noſe, and pin the Bull to the nd, and make him roar in a terrible manner; nor he, without great difficulty, be made to quit old. Two of theſe Dogs, let looſe at once, are ght to be a match for a Bull, three for a Bear, four for a Lion.

GREYHOUND has a long body, a neat ſharp , a full eye, a long mouth, ſharp teeth, little with thin griſtles in them, a ſtraight neck, and oad and ſtrong breaſt; his fore legs are ſtraight, hind legs alſo long and ſtraight; his ſhoulders d, ribs round, ſtrong, and full of ſinews, and ta- about the belly. He is the ſwifteſt of all Dogs. beſt time to try him, and train him to his game, twelve months old. He courſes by ſight, and by ſcent, as other Hounds do. He is ſaid to out- all other kinds of Dogs.

AN OTTER is an amphibious animal, that
both on land and in water, yet it never goes into
ſea. It abounds in all nations where there are
or fiſh-pools; as Italy, France, Germany, Engl
&c. It is leſs than a Beaver, and reſembles
moſt parts, except in the tail. It has a rough
and the hair of it is very ſoft and neat, like the
of a Beaver, and of a cheſnut colour. Its feet
tail are like a Dog's, and teeth very ſharp. Th
it lives in and upon the water, yet it is forced to
breath. It is exceeding ſwift in purſuit of its
which are moſtly fiſh, with which he fills his de
full that it ſtinks to that degree as to corrupt the
In the winter-time it lives chiefly upon land, and
upon fruit, bark of trees, &c. It is hunted with D
and by men with ſharp ſpears.

THE BEAVER builds an houſe as the muſk
only much larger; and with timber makes dams
narrow rivers to catch fiſh, by ſtanding to watch
thereon, and jumping upon them on a ſudden.
a very ſubtile creature, and there is an orderly go
ment among their ſpecies. In their works each k
his proper buſineſs and ſtation; and the overſeers
thoſe young ones that loiter, and will make
work ſtoutly. It is about the ſize of a Fox
Badger. His head is ſhort; his ears are very
and round; its teeth very long, the under
ſtanding out beyond its lips three finger's bre
and the upper about half a finger's, being very b
crooked, ſharp, and ſtrong. His fore feet are
Dog's, his hinder like a Gooſe's; but the tail i
moſt ſtrange of all, being covered over with a
like the ſcales of a fiſh, and is in ſhape like a ſo
bout ſix fingers broad, and half a foot long. It
both in the water and on the land.

An Otter

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The Beaver

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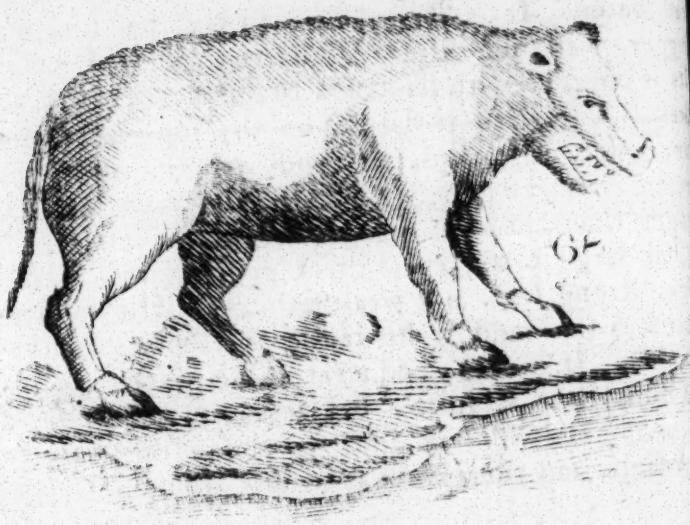
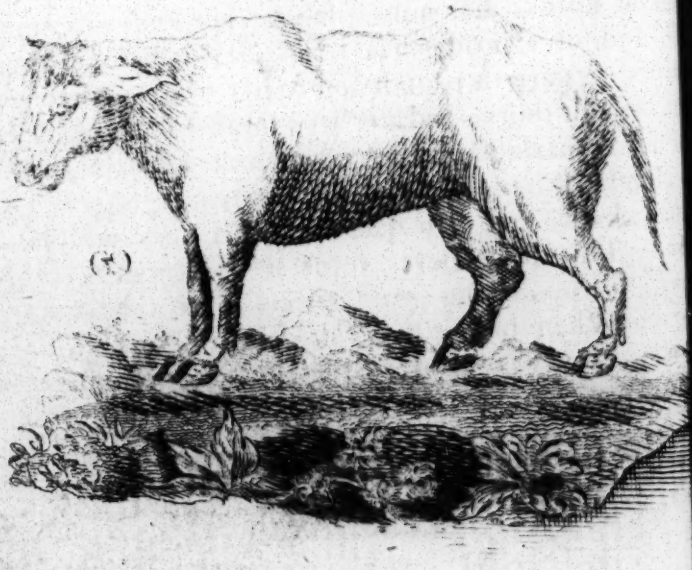
Sea Horse



Mountain Cow



THE SEA-HORSE lives as well on the land as in the water. It is ſhaped like an Ox, but ſomewhat bigger, weighing fifteen or ſixteen hundred weight. Its is covered with hair of a Mouſe colour, and very ſleek. The head is flattiſh on the top. It has no horns, but large lips, and wide mouth, and ſtrong teeth; four of which, viz. one in each jaw, are longer than the reſt, being four or five inches long. It has large broad ears, great goggle eyes, a thick neck, ſtrong legs. but weak fetlocks. His hoofs are cloven in the middle; his tail is ſhort, tapering like a ſwine's. It is very good meat. He grazes on ſhore, and dungs like a Horſe; but retires to the water, if purſued, and will ſink down to the bottom, though very deep, and there walk as on dry ground.

THE MOUNTAIN-COW (according to Captain Dampier) is as big as a Bullock of two years old, and ſhaped like a Cow; but has a much larger head, without horns: her noſe is ſhort; her eyes are round, full, and of a prodigious ſize. She has great lips; and her ears are in proportion to her head. Her neck thick and ſhort, and her legs ſhorter than ordinary. She has a coarſe thin hair, and a pretty long tail, but a bunch of hair at the end. Her hide is near two inches thick, and her fleſh red, and very wholſome meat. This beaſt never feeds in paſture like other cows, but upon long graſs, or moſs, on the banks of rivers. When her belly is full, ſhe lies down to ſleep by the water-ſide, and at the leaſt noiſe ſlips into the water, where, ſinking down to the bottom, though very deep, it is ſaid ſhe walks as on dry ground. She is bred near the bay of Honduras, in America.

THE CIVET CAT requires a large ſhare of trou-
ble and attendance to breed it up. Its food is pap
boiled, or made of millet, with a little fleſh or fiſh
It produces civet even when very young; of which
that of the male is greater and better than that of the
female, becauſe the latter cannot avoid urining into
the civet bag which ſpoils it.

THE GENNET CAT (ſo called, as ſome ſuppoſe
from its likeneſs to a common Cat) is in ſize betwee
a Cat and a Fox. The ſkin, wherein there is abun
dance of ſpots, is very beautiful; the ſhining bright
neſs and ſplendor of it not being inferior to that of a
ny other creature. It is meek and gentle, except i
is provoked; and is ſuffered, in Conſtantinople, t
go up and down, from houſe to houſe, like a commo
Cat. The wild of this ſpecies keep in valleys an
marſhy places.

THE FITCH, or POLE-CAT, differs from th
wild Cat on account of her ſtrong and ſtinking ſmel
Its ſkin is ſtiff, harſh, and rugged, and laſts long i
garments. Its tail is not above two hands long. I
breaſt, tail, and legs, are of a blackiſh colour, but th
belly and ſides yellowiſh. It keeps in the tops of ho
ſes and ſecret corners, and devours Hens, Chicken
&c. by biting off their heads, to prevent their cryin
Some Pole-Cats wander and keep in woods, and li
upon birds; others by the ſea-ſide and rocks, and fe
upon fiſh.

THE Common HOUSE CAT is in all parts li
a Lioneſs, except in her ſharp ears. Her fleſh is ſo
and ſmooth; her tongue, in licking, is rough like
Lion's; her teeth are like a ſaw; her nails are ſheat
ed like the nails of a Lion; ſtriking with her fo
feet both Dogs and other things, as a man doth wi
his hand. The age of the Cat terminates between
and ten; a nimble creature abounding in ſpirit, th
eats voraciouſly, and ſwallows without much che
ing. She catches her prey by leaping. The Cat
neat, cleanly, and a very uſeful domeſtic creature.

MICE are of various colours; but moſtly aſh-co-
ured. In Savoy, and ſome parts of France, there
e white Mice. They alſo differ in ſize. Their
arts are very large; and their liver and lights
ccording to ſome writers) increaſe in the winter,
e fibres in them increaſing and decreaſing with the
oon; for every day of the moon's age there is a
re increaſed in their liver; which gave occaſion
the obſervation, The moon feeds Oyſters, fills
edgehogs, and increaſes the fibres in Mice... In
rica there are Mice which afford a muſky ſcent,
t have no bags like the Civet Cat; whence ſome
nk that the pleaſant odours proceed from the
n. Their place of living, food, &c. are ſo well
own, that it is needleſs to trouble the reader any
ther about them.

A RAT ſomewhat reſembles a Mouſe in its ſhape,
is four times as big, being of a duſky colour,
re white under the belly; having a long head
rt and round ears, ſhort legs, long claws, very
ge eyes, and a long tail, almoſt void of hair, and
ounted venomous. What has hitherto been de-
bed is the Land-Rat. There is alſo a Water-
t, which has holes by the water-ſide, and feeds
n fiſh. It is in all reſpects like the Land-Rat,
ept in the ſnout, which is rounder and blunter.

THE MUSK-RAT is ſaid to be ſhaped like one of
Water-Rats, but larger. It has a fine muſky
t. It builds in the marſhes, by the water-ſide,
h two or three ways into them; and is finely
bed within, having three lodging-rooms very
, one higher than another. It is thought to
moſtly on fiſh.

THE LAND-TORTOISE lives upon graſs;
es very ſlowly; and if any thing comes near its
, draws it under the ſhell, which is ſo ſtrong,
nothing can hurt it. It alſo draws in its foreleg
its head; ſo that all is ſecured. It will carry a
on its back. Its fleſh eats and looks like Buffalo,
makes good broth.

THE WILD-GOATS are diſperſed into ma countries, beyond the ſea, the Alps, Italy, &c. is ſaid, that on the top of the Lybian mountai there are Goats of a monſtrous ſize, whoſe hor hang crooking backwards to their ſhoulders, n like other Goats. This ſort of Goat is ſaid to very dextrous at climbing, and leaping from t top of one craggy hill to another, ſometimes a very great diſtance, and ſeldom or never receives a hurt from falls. They are remarkable in their c of their young; which care, when the dam grows o is returned with a becoming gratitude by the you when grown up, bringing them both food and wa The male of this animal differs not from the fema either in horn, colour, or proportion. In the ſumm time theſe are red, and in the winter brown.

THE GOAT approaches the Sheep in age, a almoſt every thing elſe, tho' a more nimble creatu and of ſomewhat firmer fleſh; whence he ſhould ſe longer lived; but he is much more ſalacious, a therefore ſhorter lived.

THE ELEPHANT is bred in the hot Eaſt a South countries: That of India is the largeſt, ing about thirteen feet high, and ſeven broad; a is much the largeſt of all land animals. It is the moſt part of a mouſe colour, or black. T ſkin is ſo hard, that a ſharp ſword cannot penetr through it, eſpecially on the back; the moſt t der part being under the belly. Its eyes are l Swine's. It has four teeth on each ſide, with wh it grinds its meat like meal; beſides theſe, it two others which hang out beyond the reſt; the male downwards, in the female upwards: Th of the male are the largeſt; thoſe of the fem are ſmaller, but ſharper. One of them it keeps ways ſharp, to revenge injuries; and with the o it roots up trees and plants for its meat. T

GOATS

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th of the male of this beaſt grows to be ten feet
g; ſome Elephants teeth have been ſeen, that
ey ſay) have weighed ſingly three hundred pounds
ight. The teeth of the female are reckoned more
cious than thoſe of the male. Theſe they loſe
e in ten years; which falling off, they very care-
ly bury in the earth, (as is thought) on purpoſe
t men may not find them. The two teeth hang-
out beyond the reſt are ivory. The Elephant's
ngue is very ſmall, but broad: his trunk through
ich he draws breath, ſerves him as an hand to re-
ve his food; it is crooked, griſly, and flexible. At
root, next to the noſe, in the trunk, are two paſ-
es, one into his body and head, by which he
athes, and the other into his mouth, whereby he
es in his food. With this he fights in war, and
take up a ſmall piece of money from the ground.
has joints in its legs, which it can bend at plea-
. Its feet are round like a Horſe's, and vaſtly
ad. It is a great lover of wine, and will drink,
fame be true) about fourteen gallons at a time,
ither wine or water. It goes with young, ac-
ding to ſome writers, three years, and others,
two years; and brings forth but one at a time,
that but little bigger than a Calf, and grows
thirty. When it croſſes a river, the dam takes
young up with her ſnout, with which ſhe graſps
and carries it ſafe over. The female is more
ng and courageous than the male, and will bear
reater burden; but in war the male is more
ceful, becauſe taller. When it is moſt loaded,
ill go ſwift; and can carry a wooden tower up-
his back, and thirty men, with their ammuni-
and proviſions of war. It is one of the moſt do-
of all animals, and may be taught to do many
gs. If it receives no hurt, it will live an hundred
s, and ſometimes two hundred. The blood of
Elephant is obſerved to be the coldeſt of all
nals.

THE OPOSSUM is in ſhape and ſize ſomethi
like our Badger, but of a lighter dun colour, with
long tail like a Rat's, but thicker. The ſkin of
belly is very large, and folded, ſo as to meet like
purſe, wherein it ſecures its young while little, whi
will naturally run thither. In this falſe belly it
carry its young. It feeds upon fiſh. It is bred
Virginia.

THE POTTO (ſo called by the Negroes, but
the Engliſh, *Sluggard*, from its lazy ſluggiſh natu
a whole day being little enough for it to advance
ſteps forward) is ſaid, when he climbs a tree,
to leave it till he has eaten up not only the fruit,
the leaves alſo, and then deſcends fat, and in g
caſe; but before he can get up another tree he
comes very lean, at leaſt, if he does not periſh
hunger. It is ſuch an horrible ugly creature,
ſcarce any thing beſides can be found ſo diſag
able.

THE COATI MONDI is an animal of Brazil,
ving a ſnout of about a foot long, which is m
bigger in proportion than any other part of his b
His eyes are ſmall, like a Pig's, and his ears ro
like thoſe of a Rat. The fore feet have each
toes; thoſe of the fore paws are longer than tho
the hinder. Its hair is ſhort, rough, knotty, an
a blackiſh colour on the back; and the reſt of the
dy a mixture of black and red.

THE TATUS, or ARMADILLIO, is bre
Guinea and the Weſt Indies. It is covered wit
hard ſhell, like the fins of a fiſh, which ſeems t
buckled to his back, like a coat armour, within w
the beaſt draws up his body, as an Hedgehog
within his prickled ſkin. It is not much bigger
a little Pig, reſembling that creature in his f
ears, legs, and feet. Its tail is very long, like a R
and covered all over with a ſcaly ſhell. Its mou
wider than a Swine's. Upon his fore feet are
toes, and upon his hind feet five toes.

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THE POTTO

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THE COATI MONDI

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THE TATUS

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Never.

FOX SQUIRREL

82

FLYING SQUIRREL

GROUND SQUIRREL

ENGLISH SQUIRREL

WEESIL

83

OF SQUIRRELS there are three kinds, bred in ginia. The firſt is the great Fox Squirrel, much er than the Engliſh, and grey; this ſort is very mon, and as good to eat as a Rabbet. The ſe- d is the Flying Squirrel, of a light dun colour, leſs than the Engliſh. The ſkin, on either ſide belly extended, is very large, betwixt the fore leg hind leg, which helps it in ſkipping from one gh to another. This ſort, though leſs, will leap ner than the Fox Squirrel. The third is the und Squirrel, a little bigger than a Mouſe, finely ted, like a young Fawn. The Engliſh Squirrel out the ſize of a Weeſel, but hardly ſo long. Its , tail, and colour, are much like thoſe of a Fox, ill, like other Squirrels, leap from bough to bough, k nuts, feed on fruits and vegetables; and is very ptable to the ladies.

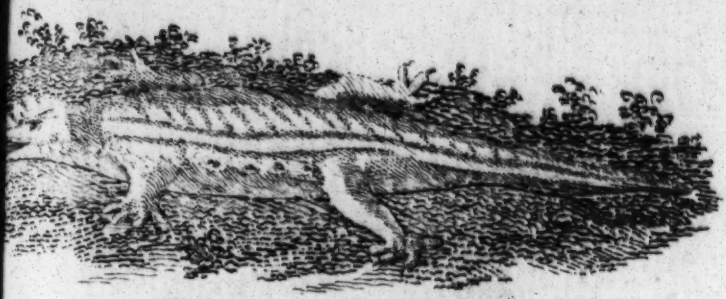
HE WEESEL has a long and thin body. There ſome of this ſpecies of different colours, as red, n, black, and ſome all white. There are two , one a domeſtic Weeſel, living in houſes, barns, the other wild, living in the woods and moun- . In the northern parts of Europe there are ligious quantities of white Weeſels. The ladies e firſt rank in Ruſſia cloath themſelves with their inſtead of ermine, which is very coſtly. The eſtic Weeſels kill and deſtroy Rats, Mice, and s; as alſo Hens, Chickens, Eggs, &c. There's ing more ſtrange than what is reported of their eption and generation; for they are ſaid to en- er at the ear, and bring forth their young at mouth.

LIZZARDS are of various ſpecies, ſome of t
largeſt having a tail about a foot long, and an h
broad. The Lizzard is of a dark colour, but half t
head is red. There are ſome other ſorts of Lizza
which are green, and ſome grey; the laſt much
than the firſt; and theſe are ſuffered to creep up
down the chambers, (at the Guinea factories) cle
ſing them from all vermin: theſe, according to ſo
are called *Salamanders*. Lizzards are bred in Sp
Portugal, &c.

THE FERRET is a bold creature, enemy t
others but thoſe of its own kind. It is in ſize
make ſomewhat like a Weeſel. It breeds in Engl
but not in ſeveral other countries of Europe.
it is tamed, to hunt Rabbets out of their holes in
earth; but it is put in always muzzled, leſt it ſh
kill them, and ſuck their blood in their burr
which it is very greedy of. Its head is little, li
Mouſe's, and its eyes very fiery. The tame of
ſpecies live upon milk, barley, bread, &c. and
wild upon the blood of Rabbets, Hares, Hens, C
ens, and other creatures, that it can ſurpriſe a
vercome.

THE MARTIN is about the bigneſs of a
having a longer body, but ſhorter legs, with hea
tail like a Fox's. Its ſkin is ſomewhat brown,
white on the throat, and yellow on the back.
teeth are exceeding white and unequal, one l
than another, and moſt prodigious ſharp. I
nether chap ſtands ſix ſmall eating teeth, in a
line over-againſt one another, which don't h
in any other beaſt. The grinding teeth are
ſaw, triangular in faſhion, being eight abov
eight beneath. It is bred in ſeveral countri
France, Italy, Sweden, and Muſcovy; but not
out ſome difference. The ſkin of this creature
a great price, princes and noblemen being cl
therewith.

A LIZARD



GREEN LIZARD

A FERRET

THE MARTIN

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THE HARRIER

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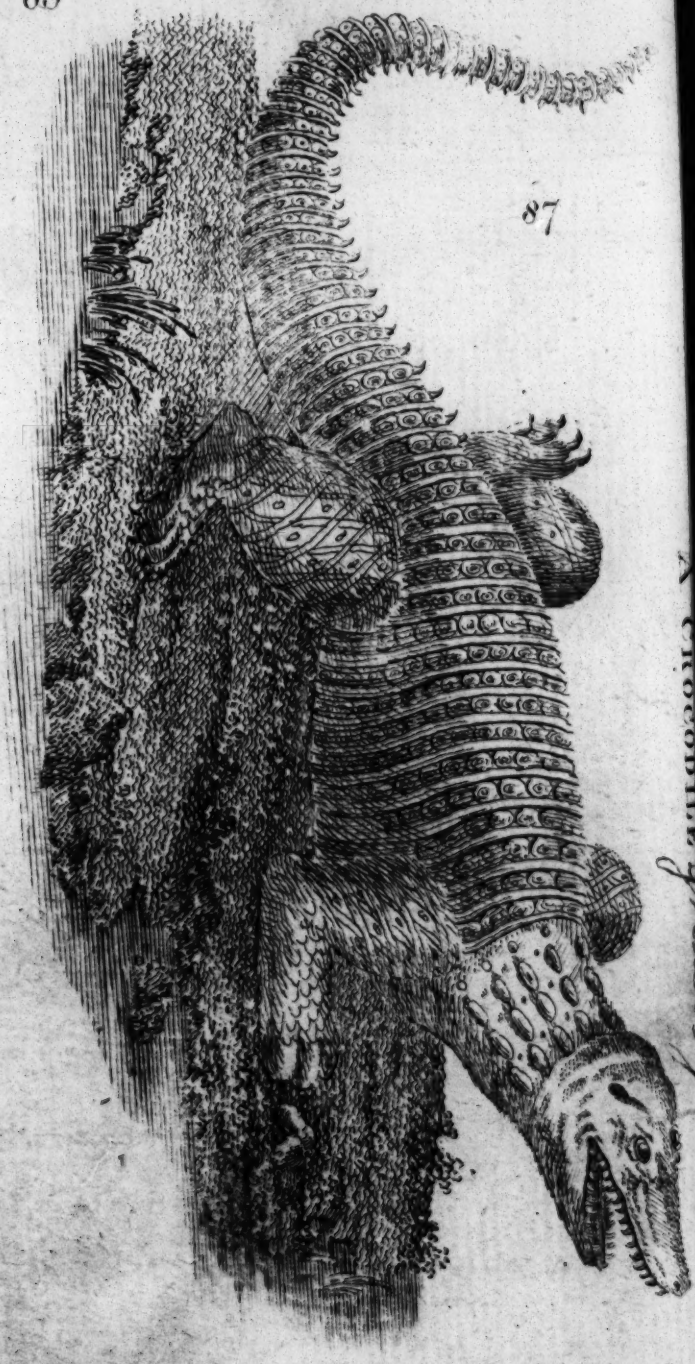
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THE CROCODILE is a creature that liveth land and water. Its colour is like to ſaffron, that betwixt yellow and red, but more inclining to yel-. The belly is ſomewhat whiter than the other ts. Its body is rough, being covered all over with ertain bark, or rind, ſo thick, firm, and ſtrong, t it will not yield (and eſpecially about the back) o a cart-wheel, when the cart is loaded; and in the upper parts, and the tail, it is impenetrable by dart or ſpear; but the belly is ſofter, wherein eceiveth wounds more eaſily. The covering of its k is diſtinguiſhed into divers divided ſhells, ſtand- up far above the fleſh; but on the belly it is more ooth. The head of this beaſt is very broad, and ſnout like a Swine's. When it eateth or biteth, ever moveth its under chap. The opening of the th reacheth to the place of his ears. Its teeth are e, long, ſharp, a little crooked and hollow. It ſixty joints, or bones on the back, which are tied ther with ſo many nerves. The tail is near as as the whole body, and the ſame is alſo rough, armed with hard ſkin upon the upper part, and ſides; but beneath it is ſmooth and tender. It ſins upon the tail, by the benefit whereof it meth; as alſo by the help of its feet, which like a Bear's, except that they are covered with inſtead of hair. Its nails are very ſharp and g. It is doubtful whether it hath any place of ement except the mouth. By reaſon of the ſhort- of his legs his pace is very ſlow; and therefore not very difficult for a man to eſcape from him ight; eſpecially if he does not go ſtraight for- , but turns and winds out of the direct path; for Crocodile's body is ſo hard and ſtiff, that it can- eaſily turn and wind after him. It brings forth g every year; and lays its eggs (which are a- as big as a Gooſe's) in the earth; or on dry land, ing the ſpace of threeſcore days it lays every day gg; and within the like ſpace of time they are hed into young ones, by ſitting or lying upon

them by courſe, the male one while, and the fe
another; which is in a moderate and temperate
ſon, otherwiſe they periſh and come to nothing.
ſoon as the young ones are hatched they inſta
fall into the water. The Crocodile is thought to
ſixty years. Some have thought, that the Allig
is a diſtinct ſpecies from the Crocodile; but it i
received opinion of the naturaliſts, that it is no o
than a Crocodile not arrived to its full growth. T
are many Crocodiles in Egypt, about the river
and in the Weſt Indies, &c. Thoſe about the
are much the largeſt, ſome of them being (accor
to very credible teſtimony) not leſs than thirty
long.

WITH regard to the length and ſhortneſs of li
animals, the information procurable is but fle
obſervation ſlight, and tradition fabulous. T
creatures are corrupted by a degenerate life,
wild ones intercepted by the inclemency of the
ther. Neither do the things which may ſeem co
mitant aſſiſt us much in this inquiry; as the bu
the body, the period of geſtation, the numb
young, the time of growth, &c. theſe being co
cated conſiderations, that ſometimes concur,
ſometimes not.

1

THE SEA EAGLE OR OSPREY

2

con

Miss Jane White
Hardin farm
Miles

Tom Mac Jackson

Miss Jane White

A DESCRIPTION OF BIRDS.

BOOK II.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE is in length, from point of beak to tip of tail, about three feet nine inches: the breadth, from tip to tip of the wings extended, is eight ſpans; the length, from the bill to the talons, is four ſpans and a half. The bill is very ſtrong, crooked, and exceeding ſharp: the tongue is like a man's, broad, round and blunt at the tip: the feathers of the neck are hard, and of a ruſty colour: the eye by nature is very carefully preſerved; for, inſtead of one, as in other animals, it has four lids or covers for it: the wings and tails are of a duſky colour: the other ſmall feathers of the whole body are of a cheſnut colour, ſprinkled with white ſpots, fewer on the back, more on the belly; the bottoms of all being white: the legs are feathered down to the feet, of a duſky colour; the feet are yellowiſh: it has four talons, very ſharp and crooked. This fowl is of an extraordinary fierceneſs, and will aſſault a Cat, Dog, Sheep, &c.

THE SEA EAGLE, or *Oſprey* (which ſeems to be the ſame with the Engliſh Bald Buzzard) hath been thus deſcribed: From the point of the beak to the end of the talons, is about three feet long; from tip to tip of the wings, nine ſpans broad. The bill and the tongue are very much like the Golden Eagle's. From the chin hang down ſmall feathers like hair, imitating a beard; whence by ſome it is called the Bearded Eagle. The feathers of the whole body are par-

ty-coloured, being whitiſh, duſkiſh, and ruſty: l
legs are almoſt wholly covered with duſky feathe
ſomewhat inclining to yellow: beſides the feathe
the whole body is covered with a white and ſoft dow
as the ſkin of a Swan. The talons are very black a
hooked. This Eagle feeds only on fiſh.

THE BLACK EAGLE is about twice as big
a Raven. The jaws and eye-lids are bare of feathe
and ſomewhat reddiſh; the head, neck, and bre
black. In the middle of the back between the ſhou
ders it has a large white ſpot daſhed with red; t
rump red: the leſſer rows of feathers in the wi
are of a Buzzard colour; then a black ſtreak or b
croſs the prime feathers, after that a white one; t
remaining part of the feathers, to the tips, of a da
aſh-colour. The eyes are of a hazle-colour. The le
are feathered down a little below the knees, the t
ked part being red. The talons are very long.

THE Eagle called MORPHNOS, or Morph
Congener, is about the height and bigneſs of a lar
dunghill Cock: its beak is pretty long, hooked, a
tending almoſt directly downward: the colour of t
feathers is ruſty, like that of old iron, except that
the end of the wings it hath many ſpots. The le
are all over feathered down to the beginning of t
toes, and ſprinkled with whitiſh aſh-coloured ſpo
the feet are yellow; the toes above toward the l
covered with ſcales; toward the talons, with rou
tables.

THE VULTURINE EAGLE, called *Gypa*
is of a very large ſize, being not much leſs than
Golden Eagle, but of an unuſual and ridiculous ſha
the beak not, as in other Eagles, bending from
root to the tip, but ſtraight almoſt to the mid
toward the point bowed into a remarkable ho
after the ſame manner as in Vultures. The wh
head whitiſh, inclining to duſky, *(fuſcum.)* The
per part of the neck, about half way down, alm
bald, beſet with very few, and thoſe ſmall feathe
a white colour. At the end of this bald part, al

BLACK EAGLE
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MORPHNOS
EAGLE
VULTURINE EAGLE
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MOOR BUZZARD

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A GOSHAWK

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SPARROW HAWK

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the middle of the neck, grow ſmall feathers, like
tain rough curled hairs, ſtanding up above the reſt
the plumage, as it were very fine, ſlender, long
ſtles. It hath on the back a kind of hood, reach-
to the middle thereof, ending in a ſharp peak.
e colour of the whole body is a dark cheſnut, in-
ing to black; the tail long, the feet and tail white,
the claws duſky.

THE MOOR BUZZARD is leſs than the com-
n Buzzard, of about the bigneſs of a Crow. The
wn of the head is of a kind of clay colour; the
ole body, as well lower as upper ſide, is of a dark
y colour; only at the middle joint of both wings
e is a ſpot of the ſame reddiſh clay-colour with
head; and the feathers at the root, or riſe of the
are dun. The tail is about nine inches long, being
y-coloured, of a dark and light yellow, or bay.
legs are about an hand-breadth long, feathered
n a little below the knee, longer and ſlenderer for
bigneſs of the bird, than in others of this kind.
legs and feet are yellow, the talons black.

THE GOSEHAWK is bigger than the common
zard. The colour of the head, neck, back, and
r ſide of the wings, is of a dark brov
e breaſt and belly white, with tranſver
, ſtanding very thick; the thighs are cove
reddiſh feathers, having a black line in th
own the ſhaft: the legs and feet are yellow;
s black, the beak blue. The wings, when clo
uch ſhort of the end of the train, by which not
, and its bigneſs, it is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed
all other Hawks The train is long, of a dun co-
with four or five croſs blackiſh bars ſtanding at a
diſtance from each other. It takes not only Par-
es and Pheaſants, but alſo greater fowls, as Geeſe
Cranes; ſometimes alſo it catches Rabbets.

IS SPARROW-HAWK is about as big as a
Wood-Pigeon. Its beak is ſhort, hooked, blue,
black towards the tip; the tongue thick, black,
little cleft: the eyes of a mean ſize; the crown

of the head is a dark brown. Above the eyes, a
in the hinder part of the head, ſometimes are whi
feathers: the bottoms of the feathers in the head a
neck are white; the reſt of the upper ſide, back, ſho
ders, wings, and neck, are of the ſame dark brow
except ſome feathers of the wings, which are ſpott
with white: the colour of the under ſide, viz t
neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, and wings, is various,
white and blackiſh, or ruſſet; the wings, when cloſ
ſcarce reach to the middle of the tail. The thighs
ſtrong and fleſhy; the legs long, ſlender, and yello
the toes alſo long; the talons black. It lays abo
five white eggs, ſpotted near the blunt end with blo
red ſpecks. It feeds only upon birds; and, for
bigneſs, is very bold and courageous.

THE KITE, or *Glead*, is bigger than the comm
Buzzard; the head and chin are of a pale aſh-colo
varied with black lines along the ſhafts of the
thers. The neck is red, the middle part of the feat
being black, the back duſky, or brown, like a Buzza
the feathers next the tail are of the ſame colour w
it, having their middle parts, or ſhafts, black;
leſſer rows of wing-feathers are party-coloured, of
nd white. The feathers covering the inſid
s are red, with black ſpots in the middle;
forked, the colour red, the extreme feat
h, and the tips of all are white; the bill is bl
ongue broad and thick; the eyes are great;
s and feet yellow, the talons black. By the f
its tail alone it is diſtinguiſhed from all other b
of prey. Her tail ſerves her for a rudder, to di
her flight through the air; whence ſome have tho
that men learned the art of ſteering a ſhip by this
It is a very bold bird, and a great deſtroyer of yo
poultry. When it ſees a young Duck, Chicken,
far from ſhelter, or by any other means lying fit
expoſed to rapine, it ſingles it out, and flies roun
a while, marking it; then of a ſudden it darts d
and catches it up before it is aware.

THE MOUNTAIN-FALCON is near as b

A KITE

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THE MOUNTAIN FALCON

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THE RED INDIAN FALCON

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THE GREAT BUTCHER BIRD

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he Goſehawk, but ſhorter bodied. It has a round ead and breaſt, a taper crown, and black, encom- aſſed with a kind of aſh-coloured coronet. In the orehead, not far from the beak, ſtand up certain very ne and ſlender feathers, as it were hairs among the lack and brown ones, which yet are but few, and in me birds none at all. The throat as far as the breaſt- one, is ſomewhat whitiſh, beſprinkled with great ots; the reſt of the breaſt is beautified with certain arks, which are ſometimes of the colour of ruſty on, ſometimes red, and ſometimes blackiſh; beſides ſe, it has other ſmaller ſpecks. The back and loins covered with ſmall brown ſpots. It is ſaid to prey ly upon great birds, neglecting the ſmaller.

THE RED INDIAN FALCON is about the big- s of the mountain Falcon. Its head is of an aſh- lour, tending to brown; as is alſo the neck, the ole back, and the outſide of the wings: the whole eaſt, and alſo the upper part of the inſide of the ngs, the belly and the rump, the hips and thighs, all fulvous, or red, of a pale vermilion colour; the chin in this red colour is marked with a long -coloured ſpot, produced downwards: the breaſt before is ſprinkled with ſmall ſpecks of the ſame lour: the legs and feet are yellow, pretty thick and ng; the talons black, and very ſharp.

THE Great BUTCHER BIRD, or *Mattageſs*, in north of England is called *Werkengel*: in ſome ts of Germany it is called by a name which in our guage ſignifies *Ninekiller*, becauſe it is ſaid to kill e birds before it ceaſes, or every day nine. It is igneſs equal to the common Blackbird; the head, k, and rump, are aſh-coloured; the chin and bel- white; the breaſt and lower part of the throat va- with dark lines, croſſing each other; the tips of feathers of the wings are for the moſt part white; utmoſt feathers of the male are all over white, two middlemoſt have only their tips white, the of the feathers being black; the legs and feet are k. It builds among thorny ſhrubs, dwarf-trees

and

and buſhes; making its neſt of moſs-wool and do herbs, but the bottom of heath, on which it lay and tender ſtalks of hay, and commonly lays ſix e It feeds moſtly on inſects, yet doth it often kill birds.

THE MERLIN is one of the leaſt birds falconers uſe for hawking, it being not much bi than a Blackbird. The back and upper part are ty-coloured, of a dark blue and brown; the flag thers of the wings black, with ruſty ſpots: the tra about five inches long, of a dark brown or blac colour, with tranſverſe white bars: the breaſt and ly are of a ruſty white, with brown ſpots: the are long, ſlender, and yellow; the talons black low the head it has a ring of yellowiſh white, in cling the head like a coronet. In the male the thers on the rump, next the tail, are bluer; by w note, and its bigneſs, falconers diſcern the ſex; the female in this, as in other birds of prey, is gr er than the male, being for colour leſs red, wit certain mixture of blue. The Merlin, tho' the l of Hawks, yet for ſpirit and mettle gives place to n It ſtrikes Partridges on the neck with a fatal ſtr killing them in an inſtant; no Hawk kills her pre ſoon.

THE HONEY BUZZARD for bigneſs equals exceeds the Common Buzzard, and is alſo like i figure, or ſhape of body. The head is aſh-colour the crown flat, broad, and narrow toward the be the bottoms of the feathers in the head and back white: the colour of the back is of a Mouſe dun; tips of the flag-feathers, as alſo thoſe in the ſec and third rows in the wings, are white. The thers under the chin and tail are white; the br and belly alſo white, ſpotted with black ſpots: legs are feathered down below the knee, ſhort, ſtr and yellow, as are alſo the feet; the talons l ſtrong, ſharp, and black. It builds its neſt of ſ twigs, laying upon them wool, and upon the wo eggs; it runs very ſwiftly.

A MERLIN

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THE HONEY BUZZARD

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THE VULTURE

6

THE BUZZARD

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THE VULTURE is ſomewhat bigger than an gle; its beak is large, and crooked at the end. It aid, that the Vulture has an excellent ſagacity of elling above all other birds, ſo that it can perceive ſavour of dead carcaſes from afar. The ancients e delivered, that the Vulture is content only with d carcaſes, abſtaining from the rapine and ſlaugh- of living animals; but ſome moderns affirm, that urſues living birds, and preys upon living Fawns, res, Kids, Lambs, &c. Its neck is for the moſt t bare of feathers. The craw hangs down, like a , before the ſtomach, or breaſt. Under the throat as a ſpace of about an hand-breadth, clothed ra- with hair, like to thoſe of a Calf, than with fea- s. The female, contrary to the manner of other s of prey, doth not exceed the male in bigneſs. the inſide of the wings is covered with a ſoft fleece down, which is peculiar to the Vulture alone a- g rapacious birds.

THE Common BUZZARD, or *Puttock*, is a- t the bigneſs of a Pheaſant or young Pullet. The d is great, the crown broad and flat, the beak t, hooked, and of a dark blue. Its tongue is k, fleſhy, and blunt, as in the reſt of this kind: the ur of all the upper part is of a dark dun, ap- aching to black, or a ruſty black. Some birds of kind have many white ſpots in the covert feathers he wings, which, when the wings are ſpread, ap- like a white line: the like white ſpots it hath in ong feathers ſpringing from the ſhoulders, which r the whole back. The edges of theſe feathers f a dirty yellow; the lower ſide of the body of llowiſh white; the breaſt is ſtained with ruſty s. Between the eyes and noſtrils grow long black les. On the middle of the back grow no fea- s, but only down, for the ſcapular feathers cover whole back. The thighs are long, ſtrong, and y; the legs ſhort, thick, and ſtrong, feathered a little below the knees: the legs and feet yel- and covered with ſcales. It feeds upon Mice,

Moles, and birds, and is a great deſtroyer of Rabbets. Buzzards eggs are white, ſtained with a few great reddiſh ſpots; ſometimes all over white without ſpots.

THE Little BUTCHER BIRD, called in Yorkſhire *Fluſher*, is about the bigneſs of a Lark, and hath a great head. About the noſtrils and corners of the mouth grow black hairs or briſtles: the back and upper ſide of the wings are of a ruſty colour; the head and rump of an aſh; the throat and breaſt are white daſhed with red. It builds its neſt of graſs, bents, and feathers; and lays ſix eggs, towards the ſharper end almoſt wholly white, towards the blunter end encompaſſed with a circle of brown, or dark red.

THE CUCKOW is about the bigneſs of a Magpie; its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, being above twelve inches; the upper chap of the bill ſomewhat hooked, and longer than the lower, for the moſt part of a dark or blackiſh colour; the nether part of a pale or whitiſh yellow: the inſide of the mouth and the tongue are of a deep yellow, or ſaffron colour; the throat, breaſt, and belly are white; the feathers of the head are of a dark brown, with white edges; the neck and back are brown, with a tincture of red; the rump is aſh coloured; the covert feathers of the wings are of the ſame colour with thoſe on the back, only the outmoſt darker. Its feet and claws are yellow; it hath two back toes; it feeds on Caterpillars and other inſects. The Cuckow herſelf builds no neſt, but having found the neſt of ſome little bird, ſhe either devours or deſtroys the eggs ſhe there finds, and in the room hereof one of her own, and ſo forſakes it; the ſilly bird returning, ſits on this egg, hatches it, and with a great deal of care and toil broods, feeds, and cheriſhes the young Cuckow for her own, until it be grown up, and ready to fly, and ſhift for itſelf; which thing ſeems ſo ſtrange, monſtrous, and abſurd that the learned and ingenious Dr Willoughby, in his Ornithology, publiſhed by the learned and ingen-

LITTLE BUTCHER BIRD

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THE CUCKOW

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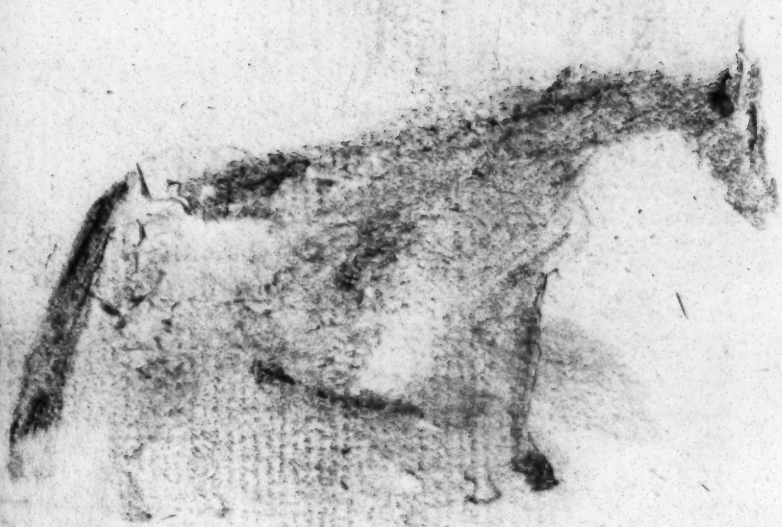

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A RAVEN

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A CROW

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Mr Ray, declares, that he could not have been induced to believe that ſuch a thing had been done by nature's inſtinct, had he not with his own eyes ſeen it.

THE RAVEN is a very large fowl, being in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, about two feet. The bill is long, thick, ſharp, and very black; the upper chap ſomewhat hooked, but not ſo as in Hawks; the lower ſtraight; the feathers are black all over the body, having a blue ſplendor, or gloſs, which is ſeen eſpecially in the tail and wings; the belly is ſomething paler, inclining to brown. It has large crooked claws, feeds on fruits, inſects, the carcaſes of beaſts, birds, and fiſhes; ſets upon, and kills and devours living birds, after the manner of Hawks. Ravens abound in all countries, they being hardy birds, that will eaſily bear all changes of weather, fearing neither heat nor cold. The Raven lays about five or ſix eggs before it begins to ſit, of a pale greeniſh blue, full of black ſpots. This bird is ſaid to live to a very great age, 40 or 50 years or upwards.

THE Common, or CARRION CROW, is leſſer than the Raven, being about eighteen inches in length. The bill is ſtrong, thick, and ſtraight. The colour of the whole body is black, only the bottom of the feathers of a lead or darkiſh colour. This bird delights to feed upon the carcaſes of dead animals when they begin to putrify. It kills and devours living birds in like manner as the Raven; moreover, it eateth grain, and all ſorts of inſects, in England at leaſt. For beyond ſeas (they ſay) it meddles with no ſort of grain. It builds upon high trees, and lays four or five eggs at a time, like the Raven, but leſs. The Crow is held to have a very ſagacious ſcent, ſo that it is difficult to ſhoot it, the bird ſmelling the gunpowder afar off.

THE ROOK is ſomething bigger than the Crow. It has no craw, but inſtead thereof, the gullet belo the bill is dilated into a kind of bag, wherein it brin meat to feed its young. Its colour is black, but brigh ter than that of the Crow. The Rooks build man together, upon high trees about gentlemens hou who are much delighted with the noiſe they make breeding time. Both cock and hen ſit by turn Their eggs are like a Crow's but leſs, ſpotted wi great ſpots. It is ſaid, that when Rooks build, o of the pair always ſits to watch the neſt till it be niſhed, whilſt the other goes about to fetch materia elſe if both go, and leave the neſt unfiniſhed, as ſom times they venture to do, their fellow Rooks, when they return again, will have robbed them, and c ried away to their ſeveral neſts all their ſticks, a whatever elſe they had got together. Hence, p haps, the word *Rooking* is uſed for cheating or a ſing. Young Rooks are good food.

THE JACKDAW is much leſs than the Co It has a large head, and a ſtrong bill. The hin part of the head, as far as the middle of the ne inclines to an aſh colour, as alſo the breaſt and be but leſs; elſe the whole plumage is black, wit kind of blue gloſs; the fore part of the head is of a de er black. It feeds upon nuts, fruits, ſeeds, and ſects. Jackdaws uſually frequent and build in a ent caſtles, towers, cliffs, houſes, and ſtonewalls, pecially if they be deſolate and ruinous. They five or ſix eggs, leſs, paler, and having fewer ſ than thoſe of Crows. The Jackdaw may be tau to imitate the human voice like a Magpie.

THE MAGPIE is about the bigneſs of the Ja daw; and, excepting the whiteneſs of the breaſt wings, and the length of the tail, it is very much that bird. The head, neck, throat, back, ru and lower belly, are of a black colour: the breaſt ſides are white, as alſo the firſt joint of the wing; wings are ſmaller than the bigneſs of the body w ſeem to require. 'Tis a very crafty and cunning

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A Rook

Jack Daw

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A Magpie

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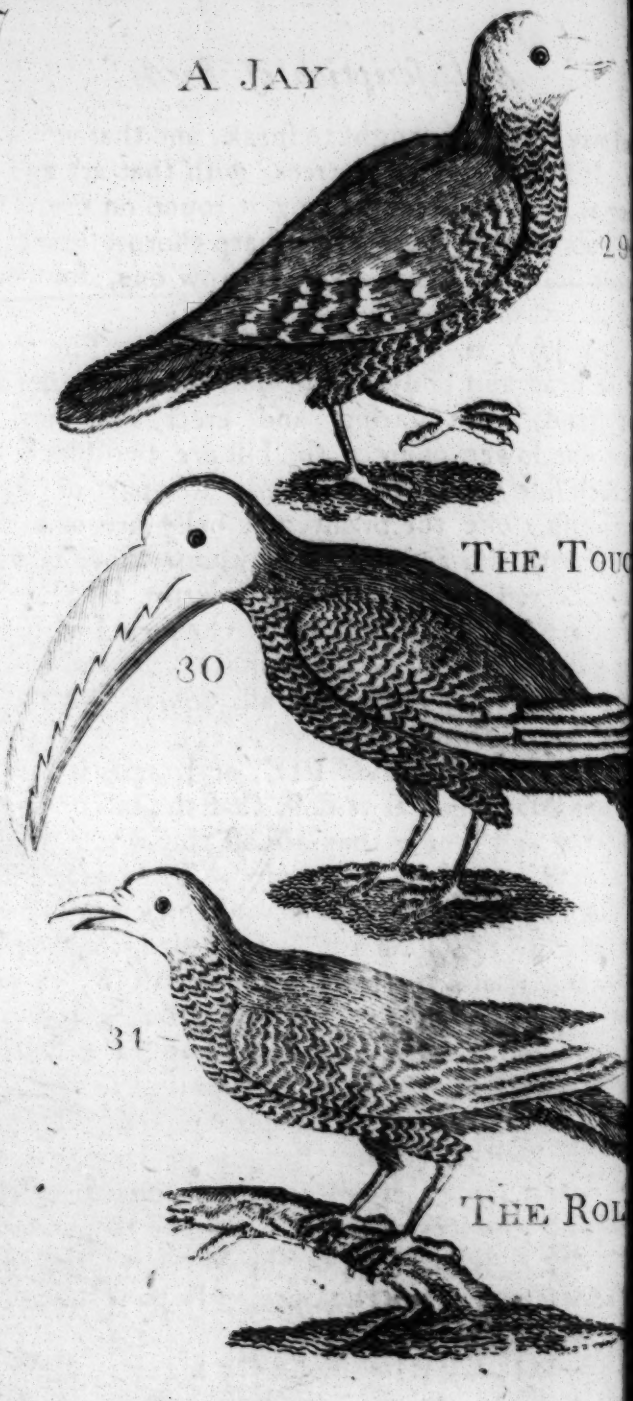
A JAY



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THE TOU

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THE ROL

d may eaſily be taught to ſpeak, and that very plain-
. It builds its neſt in trees, with that art and cun-
ng as is admirable, fencing it round on the outſide,
th above and below with ſharp thorns, leaving on-
one hole, and that a very narrow one, for itſelf to
ſs in and out by.

THE JAY is leſs than the Magpie. The feathers
the head and body of this bird are taller, ſlenderer,
d ſtand more ſtaring and erect than ordinary.
ear the lower chap of the bill are two black ſpots,
each ſide one; the chin and lower part of the bel-
whitiſh; elſe the breaſt and belly are of a colour
xed with aſh and red; the rump above is white;
back red, with a certain mixture of blue; the
ngs are very beautiful, being chequered with black,
ite, and lovely ſhining blue lines; the tail is wholly
ck. Its eggs are of an aſh colour, with darker
ts, ſcarce appearing.

THE TOUCANIAN-PIE, or Brazil, is about the
e of a Magpie. It is ſaid, that the bill of this bird
hicker and longer than almoſt the whole body be-
es; and of yellowiſh colour: The head, in pro-
rtion to the body, is great and thick, as is ſuitable
d requiſite to ſuſtain a bill of that length; the head,
k, and wings are black; the breaſt ſhines with a
ft bright and lively gold, or ſaffron colour, with
certain redneſs near the beginning; the belly and
ghs with a moſt beautiful vermilion: the tail is
ck, but in the end of a notable red. It is ſaid
t this bird, to ſecure her young from the Mon-
ys, when ſhe perceives the approach of thoſe ene-
s, ſo ſettles herſelf in her neſt, as to put her bill
at the hole, and gives the Monkeys ſuch a wel-
ne therewith, that they preſently pack away, and
glad they eſcape ſo.

THE ROLLER is about the bigneſs of the Jay.
bill is black, ſharp, and ſomething hooked; the
d is of a ſordid green, mingled with blue; of
ich colour is alſo the throat, with white lines in
middle of each feather; the breaſt and belly
are

are of a pale blue, like thoſe of a Pigeon; the middle of the back, between the ſhoulders, is red; the rump and leſſer rows of covert-feathers of the wings are of a lovely blue; the feet are ſhort, and like thoſe of a Dove, of a dirty yellow colour.

THE PARROT hath a great head, an hard beak and ſkull. This bird in deſcending, or climbing up boughs, grates, &c. firſt catches hold with her bill as it were with an hook, then draws up her body, then faſtens her feet; then reaching up higher, claps on her beak again, and ſo puts forward her body and feet by turns. The Parrot only, with the Crocodile moves the upper jaw, as all other animals do the lower; the tongue is broad, and reſembles a man's; the feet are of a ſingular faſhion, for they have not three toes ſtanding forward and one backward, but two each way, like Wood-peckers. In wit it exceeds all other birds. It is ſaid that a Parrot, which broke out of King Henry the eight's palace at Weſtminſter into the river Thames, that runs by, then very ſeaſonably remembring the words it had often heard ſomewhere in danger or in jeſt, uſed, cried out amain, *A boat, a boat for twenty pounds.* A certain experienced boatman made thither preſently, took up the bird, and reſtored it to the King, to whom he knew it belonged, hoping for as great a reward as the bird had promiſed. The King agreed with the boatman, that he ſhould have as the bird being aſked and ſhould ſay; and the bird anſwered, Give the knave a groat. Parrots are bred in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. They breed not in cold countries; for they are impatient of cold, ſo that they can hardly bear our winters, unleſs they be kept in hot places. They are ſaid to be very long-lived. There are ſeveral ſorts of Parrots, differing both in ſize and colour: the foregoing deſcription belonging to Parrots in general, I ſhall forbear to give a particular deſcription of each; but have given the figures of three, *viz.* the Common, the White Creſted, and the Parrot called the *Macao*.

COMMON PARROT

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RESTED

RROT

E

CAO

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NOV

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HORN OWL
20
GREY OWL
COMMON OWL
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THE HORN OWL, is in length, from the point of the to the end of the tail, about fourteen inches; its adth, meaſuring from tip to tip of the wings extend- three feet and four inches; the feathers which cover lower belly and legs are reddiſh; in the throat and aſt, the middle parts of the feathers are black, the er parts partly white and partly yellow; thoſe under wings are red: the covert feathers of the wing are y coloured, of a dark aſh and yellow; the back of ſame colour with the wings; the horns are above an long, conſiſting of ſix feathers; the legs and feet are hered down to the claws, which are black.

THE GREY OWL is bigger than the common Owl. head, back, wings, and tail, are of an aſh-colour, kled with whitiſh and black ſpots. Under the belly feathers are white, with blackiſh ſpots. The head ry great, thick, round and full of feathers. In other ects, it is like the Common Owl.

THE Common BARN OWL, or White Owl, is about bigneſs of a Pigeon. Its bill is white, hooked at the more than an inch and an half long. This bird hath cle or wreath of white, ſoft, downy feathers, encom- d with yellow ones, beginning from the noſtrils on ſide, paſſing round the eyes and under the chin, ſome- t reſembling a black hood, ſuch as women uſed to ; ſo that the eyes appear to be ſunk in the middle of feathers: the breaſt, belly, and covert feathers of nſide of the wings are white, marked with a few dark . The head, neck, and back, as far as the prime fea- of the wings, variouſly, and of all night-birds the elegantly coloured: the legs are covered with a thick to the feet; but the toes are only hairy, the hair thin ſet.

THE FERN OWL, or Churn Owl, or Goat Sucker, is y beautiful bird for colour, being more like a Cuc- than an Owl; and it is eaſy diſtinguiſhed from all o- birds, by the ſtructure of his bill and feet. Its bill, in ortion to his body, is the leaſt of all birds, and a little ked. It has a huge wide mouth and ſwallow. On the of the upper chap of the bill, as alſo under the chin, ſtiff black hairs, like briſtles; the under ſide of the is painted with black and red; the legs are very in proportion, feathered on the foreſide half way. found in the mountainous woods in many places of nd, as in Yorkſhire, Derbyſhire, &c.

THE Common GREENWOOD PECKE
or Woodſpite, is about the ſize of the Jay; the
of the head is of a crimſon, or vermilion colo
ſpotted with black; the eyes are encompaſſed w
black; under the back, on each ſide, is another
milion ſpot; the throat, breaſt, and belly, are
pale green; the back, neck, and leſſer rows of co
feathers of the wings, green; the rump, of a pale
low or ſtraw colour. This bird has a ſtraight, h
ſtrong, and ſharp bill. Its tongue is of a very g
length, with which it ſtrikes Ants and other inſec

THE NUTHATCH, or Nutjobber, is leſs th
Chaffinch; the head, neck, and back, are of an
colour; the ſides under the wings red; the th
and breaſt of a pale yellow; the lower belly, u
the tail, hath ſome red feathers, with white t
the chin is white. It builds in the holes of trees,
if the entrance be too big, it doth artificially ſto
part of it with clay, leaving only a ſmall hole fo
ſelf to paſs in and out by. It is a pretty ſight t
her fetch a nut out of her hoard, place it faſt
chink, and then ſtanding above it, with its
downwards, ſtriking it with all its force, breaks
ſhell, and catches up the kernel.

THE WALL-CREEPER, or Spider-catch
bigger than a Houſe Sparrow. It hath a long,
der, black bill; the head, neck, and back, are
aſh colour, the breaſt is white; the wings part
an aſh colour, and partly red. It is a briſk and
ful bird, and hath a pleaſant note. It builds it
in the holes of trees.

THE OX-EYE CREEPER is a very ſmall
ſcarce bigger than the Copped Wren. It h
long, ſlender, ſharp bill; the throat, breaſt, and
white; the head, back, and wings inclining
Fox-colour; the middle parts of the feather
whitiſh. Above the eyes, on each ſide, is a
ſpot. It is frequent in England, and builds i
hollows of trees; lays a great number of eggs,
times (they ſay) not fewer than twenty.

COMMON GREEN WOODPECKER

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THE NUTHATCH

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WALL CREEPER

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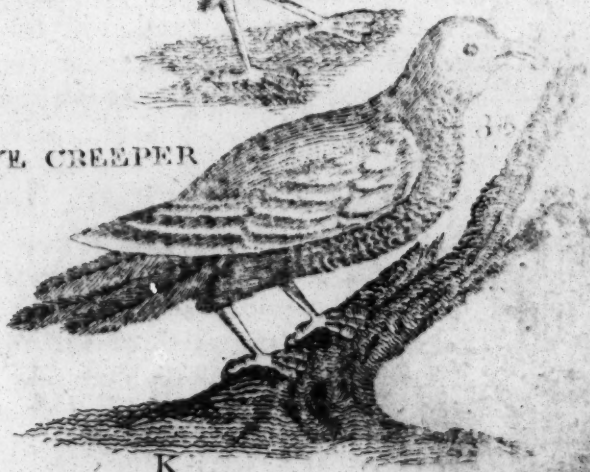
OX EYE CREEPER



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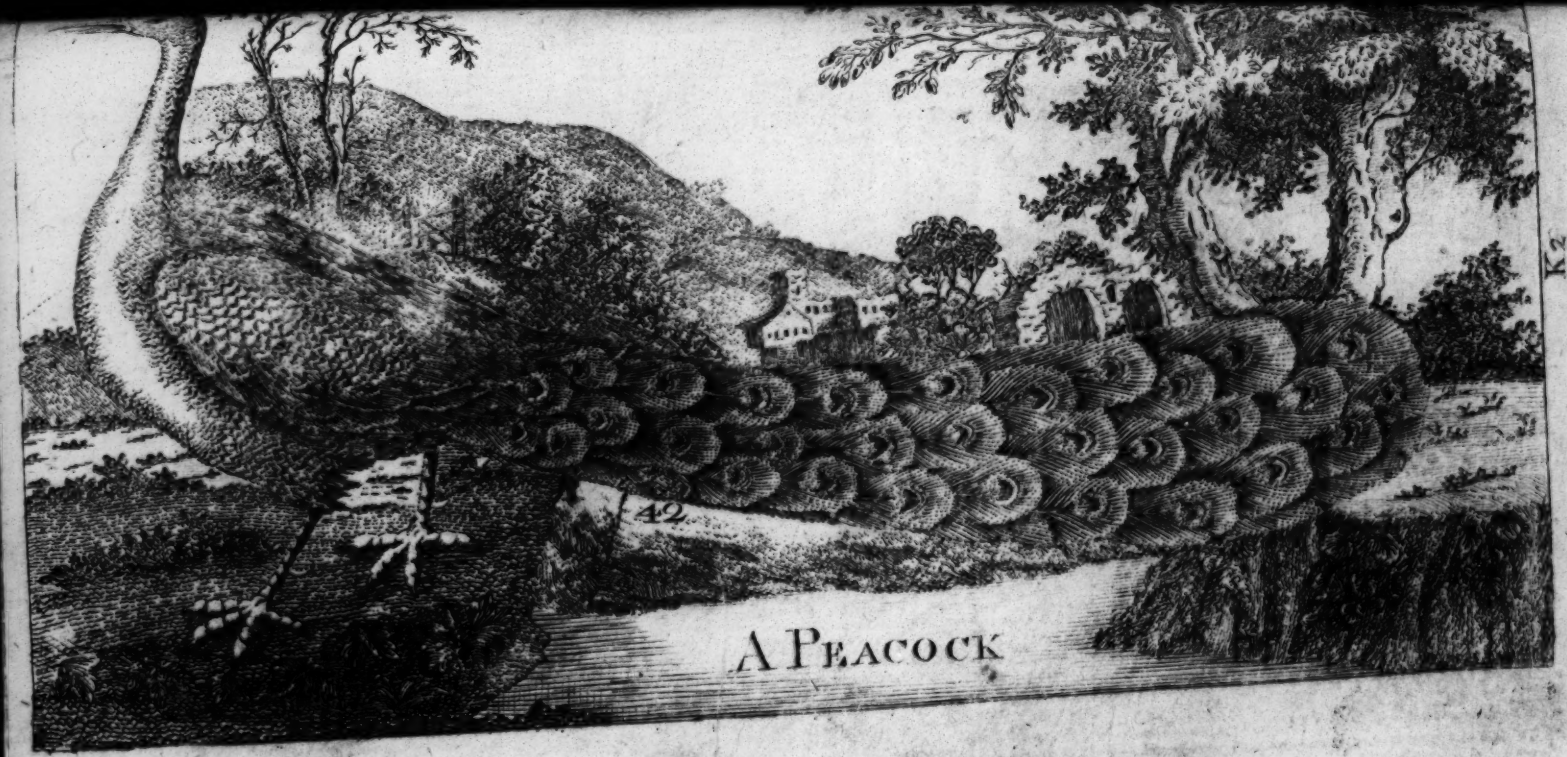
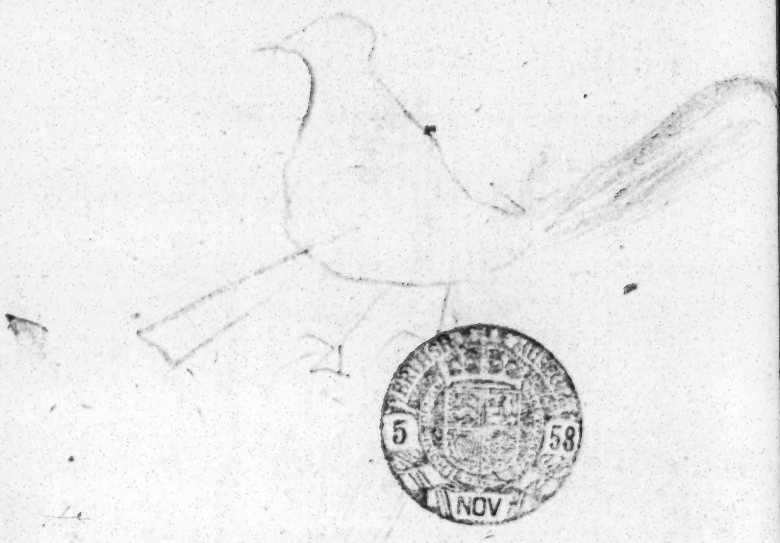


A PEACOCK

40 An Ostrich

41 Cassowary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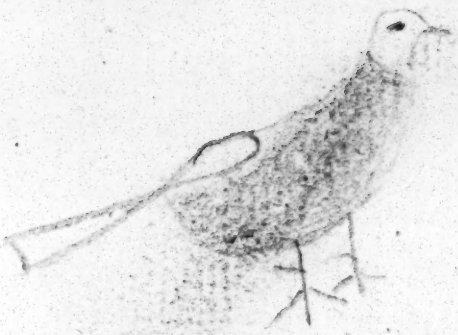

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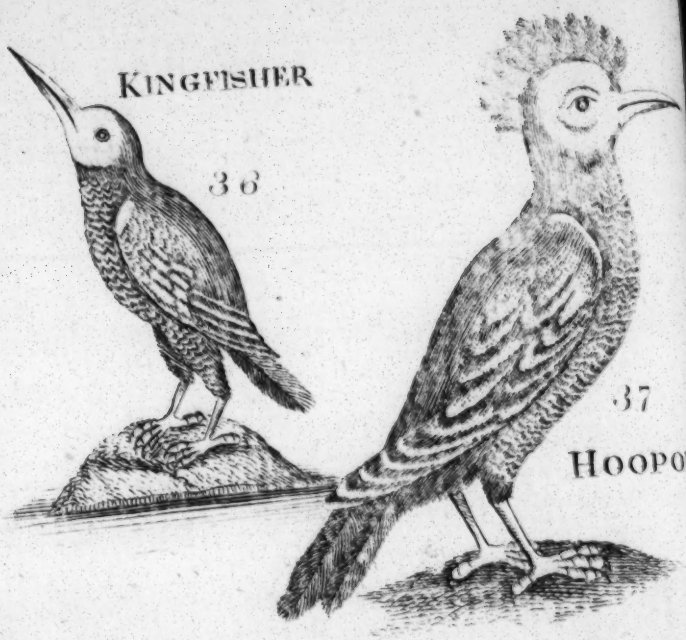

KINGFISHER

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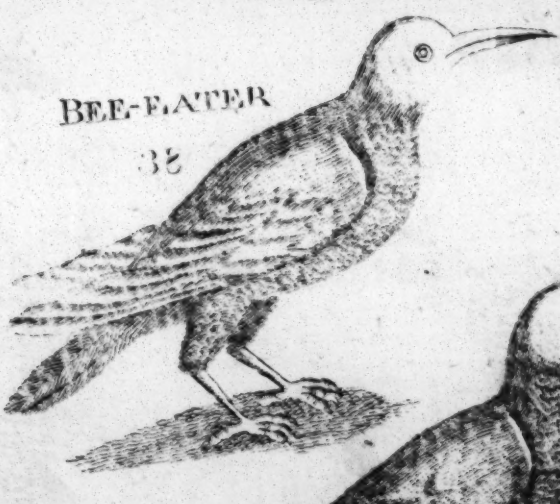
HOOPOE



BEE-EATER

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WATER OUZ

pe, and lying the one upon the other, and of a black-
colour; theſe feathers have that form and ſituation,
t, to thoſe that behold the bird afar off, its ſkin ap-
rs to be covered, not with feathers, but only with
rs, ſeeming like a Bear's, and to want wings;
' it has wings, which ly hid under the feathers
ering the ſides. It is a gentle-natured bird, and
ly made tame; has three toes on each foot, all
nding forward, and wants the back toe. This bird
found on the Molucca Iſlands, &c.

THE KING FISHER is ſomething bigger than a
rrow. The chin is white, with a certain mixture
red; the middle alſo of the breaſt, or belly, is of
like colour. The lower belly under the tail is
deep red, as are alſo the ſides and feathers under
wings. The breaſt is red, the utmoſt borders of
feathers being of a dirty bluiſh green. From the
k, through the middle of the back to the tail, it is
moſt lovely bright, but pale blue, which, by its
ndor, is ſaid to hurt their eyes that look long and
ntly upon it.

THE HOOPOE is in length, from the point of
bill to the end of the tail, about twelve inches. Its
is two inches and a half long, black, ſharp, and
ething bending. The head is adorned with a moſt
utiful creſt, two inches high, conſiſting of a dou-
row of feathers, reaching from the bill to the nape
he neck, all along the top of the head, which it
at pleaſure ſet up or let fall. The neck is of a pale
the breaſt white, with black ſtrokes tending down-
ds. The rump is white; the wings and back are
d with white and black croſs lines.

HE BEE-EATER is as big as a Blackbird. The crown of
ead is red, but in ſome birds having ſomething of a green
d; the neck and ſhoulders are green, with a certain mixture
d; the belly and breaſt, as far as the chin, are blue; this
r is deeper near the chin, fainter on the breaſt and belly.
ds chiefly on Bees flying in the air: it catches and preys on
as Swallows do on flies.

HE WATER-OUZEL, or Water-Crake, is
as big as the common Blackbird: the head and

upper ſide of the neck are of a dark duſky colour, black, with an eye of red; the back, and both pri and covert feathers of the wings, are party-colour of aſh and black; the under ſide of the neck, a fore part of the breaſt, are milk white. It feeds on fiſh, yet refuſeth not inſects. It is to be met w in ſeveral counties of England; is a ſolitary bi companying only with its mate in coupling and bre ing time.

THE TURTLE DOVE is ſomething leſs tha common Pigeon. Its head and the middle of its b are blue, or aſh-coloured; the breaſt and belly whi the throat tinctured with a lovely vinaceous colo Each ſide of the neck is adorned with a ſpot of bea ful feathers, of a black colour, with white tips. T wings are duſky and aſh-coloured.

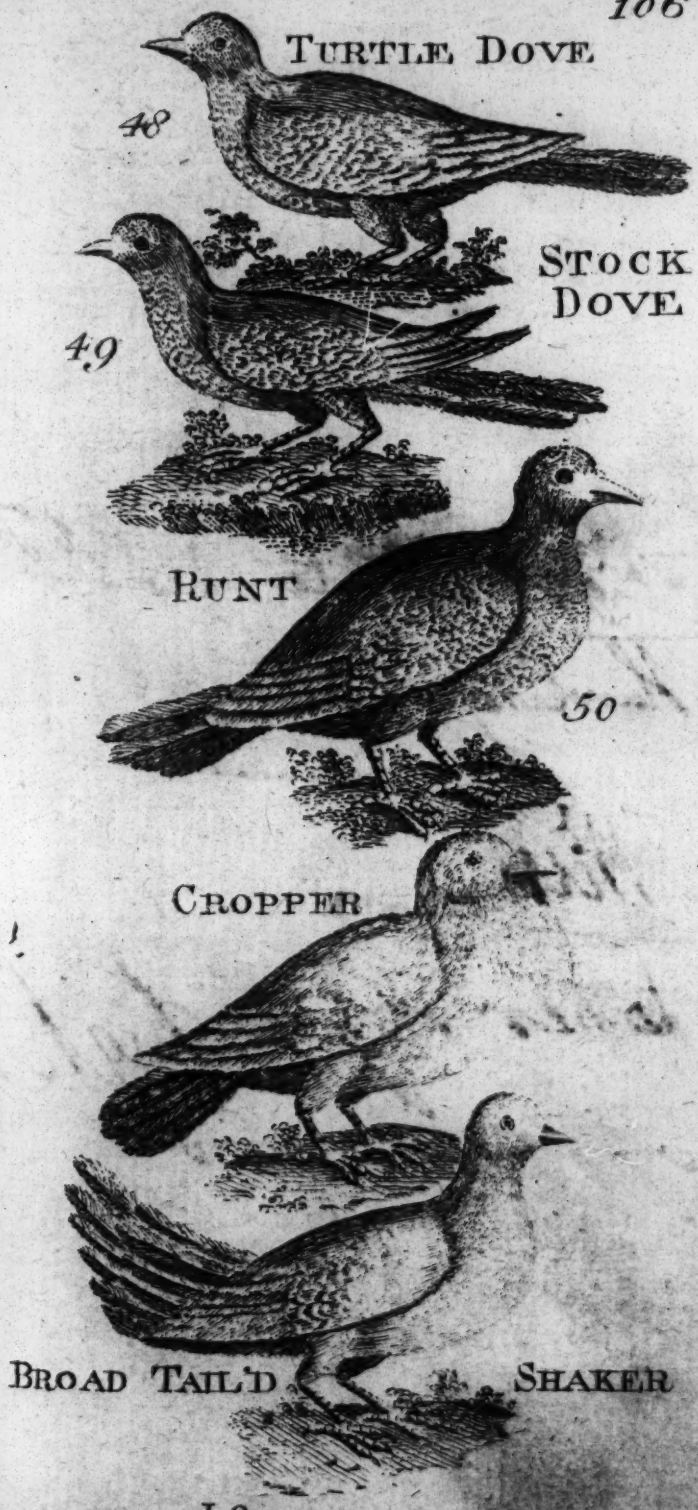
THE STOCK DOVE, or *Wood Pigeon*, is as b or bigger, than a common Pigeon: the colour ſhape of the body is almoſt the ſame with that common Pigeon; the bill is alſo like, of equal leng and of a pale red colour.

OF TAME PIGEONS there are divers ſo which vary very much in colour, as do moſt other meſtic birds; and therefore I ſhall content myſelf w little more than the bare mention of the name ſome of them, they being generally well known.

The *Runt* may be diſtinguiſhed by *greater* *leſſer*; the greater is more ſluggiſh, and of ſl flight; the leſſer is a better breeder, more nim and of a ſwifter flight.

The *Cropper*, ſo called, becauſe it can, and uſu does, by attracting the air, blow up its crop to ſtrange bigneſs, that it exceeds the bulk of the w body.

The *Broad-tail'd Shaker*, called Shaker, bec it does almoſt conſtantly ſhake, or wag its head neck up and down. There is the *Narrow-tail'd S ker*, which differs only in the narrowneſs of its as the name imports.


TURTLE DOVE
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STOCK DOVE
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RUNT
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CROPPER
BROAD TAIL'D
SHAKER

[redacted] Hofs & Jacl

Handing Lawn.

Mitts

to her royal highn

To Dr

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STERLING

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RING OUZEL

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BLACK MARTIN

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THE MARTIN

A STARE, or Starling, is of the bigneſs and ſhape a common Blackbird. The tips of the feathers on neck and back are yellow, the feathers under the of an aſh-colour; elſe they are black all the body r, with a certain blue or purple gloſs, varying, it is variouſly expoſed to the light. In the hen, tips of the feathers on the breaſt and belly, to the y throat, are white. Starlings company with Redngs and Fieldfares, yet do not fly away with them, abide with us all the ſummer, breeding in the holes towers, houſes, trees, &c. It lays four or five gs, lightly tinctured with a greeniſh blue.

THE RING-OUZEL nearly reſembles the comn Blackbird in bigneſs, figure, and colour, but rdly ſo dark: the top of the head, the ſhoulders, ck, wings, and tail, are of a dark brown, or duſky lour. Its bill is every way like the Blackbird's, cepting the colour, which in this is of a dark brown blackiſh. It is uſually converſant about rocks, and ſteep cliffs of high mountains.

THE BLACK-MARTIN, or Swift, hath a great d; and huge wide mouth; but a very ſmall bill. e colour of the feathers of the whole body is black, y under the chin is a ſpot of white or aſh-colour. legs are very ſhort, but thick; its feet very ſmall. ey ſay, that by reaſon of the length of its wings, ſhortneſs of its legs, if it happens to alight, or on the ground, it cannot raiſe itſelf up again, but y eaſily be caught. Wherefore it doth either alys fly, or ſit upon the tops of churches, towers, or er ancient bildings.

THE MARTIN, or Martinet, or Martlet, is ſomeat leſs than the common Swallow. Its feet, to very claws, are covered with a white down; by ich it is eaſily diſtinguiſhable from all its fellows the Swallow kind. Its head, neck, back, tail, wings, are of the ſame colour with the Houſeallow's. Its rump, breaſt, and belly, milk-white. e tail is leſs forked than the Houſe Swallow's. It is ery tame and innocent bird; it builds its neſt of

mud, with a great deal of art, under the eaves of houſes windows, &c. feeds upon flies, and other inſects.

THE common HOUSE-SWALLOW is on the head, neck, back, and rump, of a very lovely ſhining purpliſh blue colour: the throat is of the ſame colour with the neck; the breaſt and belly are white with a daſh of red. The tail is forked, conſiſting of twelve feathers; the utmoſt of which are an inch longer than the next, and end in ſharp points. The wings are of the ſame colour with the back. Swallows build in chimneys; and feed upon flies, worms and other inſects. What becomes of Swallows, Martins, and ſome other birds, in winter time, whether they fly into other countries, or ſleep in hollow trees and the like places, natural hiſtorians are not agreed nor indeed can they certainly determine. It ſeems more probable that they fly away into hot countries viz. Egypt, Ethiopia, &c. than that either they lie in hollow trees, or holes of rocks, and ancient buildings, &c. as has been reported.

THE REDSTART is about the bigneſs of a Robin Red Breaſt. The breaſt, rump, and ſides under the wings, are red; the lower belly is white; the head, neck, and back, are of a lead colour. Its food upon inſects, and comes to us in ſummer-time. The bird is ſaid to be of a very dogged and ſullen temper; for if it be taken when old, it will be difficult to make him feed; but if taken young, and brought up it becomes gentle and very tame. The Redſtart is thought to be the ſhyeſt of all birds; for if ſhe perceive you to mind her, when ſhe is building, ſhe will forſake what ſhe has begun; and if you touch an egg ſhe never comes to her neſt more; and if you touch her young ones, ſhe will either ſtarve them, or throw them out of their neſt, and break their necks, as has been found by experience more than once. If the bird be kept warm in winter, it will ſing as well in the night as the day, and will learn to whiſtle, and imitate other birds.

A SWALLOW

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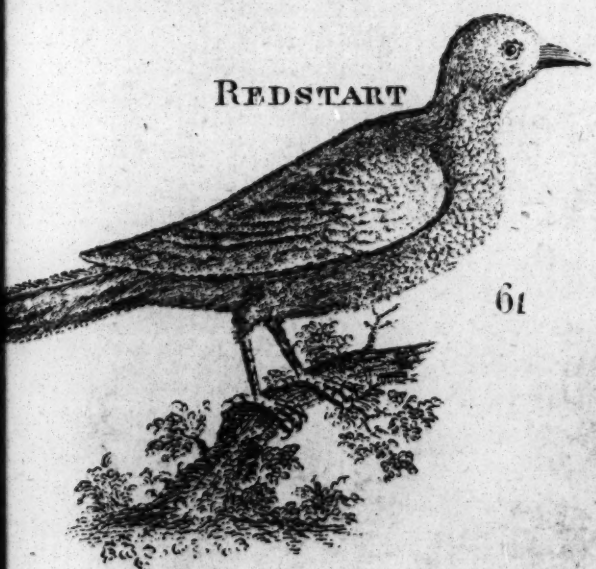

REDSTART

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ROBIN RED BREAST

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SKY LARK

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THE ROBIN-RED BREAST is a bird ſo well own in almoſt all countries, that little need be ſaid it. In winter-time, to ſeek food, it enters into uſes with much confidence, being a very bold bird, iable, and familiar with man. In the ſummer e, when there is plenty of food in the woods, it thdraws itſelf into the moſt defart places. It is a itary bird, and feeds ſingly; whence the proverb k its riſe, *Unum arbuſtum not alit duos erithe-* : One ſhrub doth not produce two Robin-Red-eaſts. It feeds upon inſects, ants, eggs, crumbs of ad, &c. For a ſong-bird, it is by ſome eſteem- little inferior to the Nightingale. The male may known, and diſtinguiſhed from the female, by the our of his legs, which are blacker; and by certain rs, which grow on each ſide of his bill, and his aſt being of a deeper red.

LARKS are diſtinguiſhed from other ſorts of ds, 1. By their long heel or claw of the big toe, ich is the characteriſtic mark of theſe birds. 2. By earthy colour of their feathers. 3. By their ſing- as they fly, mounting up in the air. The Com- n Sky Lark is not much bigger than an Houſe- arrow, yet longer bodied. It builds its neſt ſome- e in plain open ground, under ſome high graſs; though in the winter we ſee great flocks of them, we find the feweſt of their neſts of any birds that ſo plentiful. It breeds thrice in a year, in May, y, and Auguſt, rearing her young very ſuddenly: hat, if you have a neſt, you muſt take them as ſoon they are ſpoon-feathered, or elſe you run the riſque loſing them; for they will get them gone of a ſud- . Young neſtlings may be brought up almoſt with meat; but if you give them Sheep's heart and s chop'd together, till they are about three weeks , it will not be amiſs; and when they come to eat ne, give them oatmeal, hemp-ſeed, and bread, ed together, with a little egg.

THE Common BLACKBIRD is very little le
than a Fieldfare; the Cock whiſtles and ſings ve
pleaſantly all the ſpring and ſummer-time. The Blac
bird builds her neſt very artificially, without ſide
moſs, ſlender twigs, bents, cemented or joined toget
with clay, daubing it alſo all over withinſide with cl
and covering the clay with ſmall ſtraws, bents, hair,
other ſoft matter, upon which ſhe lays her eggs. S
lays four or five eggs, of a bluiſh green colour, ſpott

THE REDWING is rather leſs than the Thru
The upper ſide of the body is of the ſame colour w
that of the Thruſh; the breaſt not ſo much ſp
ted; the covert feathers of the under ſide of the wi
and of the ſides of the body under the wings, wh
in the Thruſh are yellow, in this kind are of a red
range colour; by which mark it is chiefly diſtingui
ed from it; the belly is white, the throat and br
yellowiſh, ſpotted with duſky ſpots. It comes to
from beyond the ſeas, as the Fieldfare, with wh
it flies in company, obſerving the ſame times of co
ing and returning.

THE FIELDFARE is ſomewhat bigger than
Blackbird. The head, neck, and rump, are
coloured; in ſome, of a deep blue; the crown
the head is ſprinkled with black ſpots: the ba
ſhoulders, and covert feathers of the wings, are
dark red, or cheſnut colour; the middle parts of
feathers being black; the throat and upper par
the breaſt are yellow, ſpotted with black; the bot
of the breaſt and belly is white, and leſs ſpot
Fieldfares fly in flocks togethers with Stares and
wings; they ſhift places, according to the ſeaſo
the year. About the beginning of autumn come
incredible flights of them into Britain, which ſta
winter, and in ſpring fly all back again, not one
remaining. It is ſaid, that there were never ſeen
young Fieldfares, or Redwings, or ſo much as a
of thoſe birds, in Britain. Whether they bo
themſelves, or where they breed, is not perf
known.

BLACK BIRD

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RED WING

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FIELDFARE

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A CARRIER

A TUMBLER

A LIGHT HORSEMAN

MISSEL BIRD 51

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A THRUSH

The *Carrier* is of equal bigneſs with a common eon, or ſomewhat leſs, of a dark blue or blackiſh ur. It is ſaid, Carriers have been, and are made of, to convey letters to and fro, chiefly in the kiſh empire; for the nature of theſe birds is ſuch, , tho' carried far away, they will return ſpeedily her to where they were bred or brought up, or re they had hatched and brought up their young. The *Tumbler* is a ſmall ſort of Pigeon. Tumblers of divers colours; they have ſtrange motions, ing themſelves backward over their heads, and like footballs in the air.

The *Light-horſeman* is a baſtard kind, of one pa- a Cropper, and the other a Carrier; and ſo it kes of both, as appears by the wattles of its bill, its ſwollen throat. Light-horſemen are the beſt ders of all, and will not lightly forſake any houſe hich they have been accuſtomed. It is ſaid, that geon will breed for twenty years; and, if it re- s no hurt, lives about thirty.

HE MISLE-BIRD, or *Shrite*, is ſomewhat big- han a Blackbird: the head is of a lead colour; back, tail, and rump have ſome mixture of yellow. under ſide of the body, from the bill to the tail, eckled with pretty great blackiſh ſpots. The up- art of the breaſt, the ſides, and feathers under ail, are yellow; the middle of the belly white. g upon the tops of high trees, as oaks, elms, &c. ſpring, it ſings rarely well. It abides the year in England, and breeds there. It is a ſolitary accompanying and flying only with its mate.

HE SONG THRUSH, in the colour and ſpots e breaſt and belly, agrees with the Miſle-bird; e ſpots are duſky, the breaſt is yellowiſh, the bel- ite: the upper ſurface of the body is all over duſ- with a mixture of yellow in the wings. The cock t be known from the hen by its colour. It a- all the year, and breeds in England. It builds ſt outwardly of earth, moſs, and ſtraw, and daubs it with clay; laying its eggs and young upon

upon the bare clay. It lays, at one ſitting, five or
eggs, of a bluiſh green colour, ſpeckled with a f
ſmall black ſpots. In the ſpring time it ſits upon tre
and ſings moſt ſweetly; but it builds in hedges.

THE WOOD-LARK is diſtinguiſhed from
common Lark by the following marks: 1. Whiſtli
like a Blackbird. 2. A circle of white feathers
compaſſing the head, from eye to eye, like a crown
wreath. 3. The firſt, or outmoſt feather of the w
being much ſhorter than the ſecond, whereas in
common Lark it is near equal. 4. The outmoſt f
thers of the tail have white tips. 5. That it ſits u
trees. 6. It is leſſer than the common Lark, but h
a ſhorter, thicker, or rounder body, for its bign
It builds moſt commonly in lays, where the graſs h
been pretty rank, and is grown ruſſet, under ſome l
turf, to ſhelter its neſt from the wind and weather

THE CRESTED-LARK differs from the comm
Lark; 1. In bigneſs. 2. In the creſt. 3. In the
lour of the back, which is leſs ſpotted, and not ſo be
tiful. 4. In the meaſure of the tail, which in
bird is ſhorter. 5. In that it ſoars not ſo much in
air, and when it mounts up, ſtays not ſo long th
6. It flies not in flocks, as they do. Laſtly, It is o
ſeen about the banks of lakes and rivers.

THE NIGHTINGALE, being the chief of
ſinging birds, is about the bigneſs of a Goldfinch,
Redſtart, and long bodied. Its colour on the u
part, viz. head and back, are of a deep gold col
with a certain mixture of green, like that of a R
wing. Its tail is of a deeper red; its belly is wi
the parts under the wings, the breaſt, and throat
of a darker colour, with a tincture of green.
well known from its ſinging by night; is impatien
cold, and therefore in winter time either hides it
or flies away into hot countries. It breeds about
month of May, building its neſt of the leaves of tr
ſtraw, and moſs, and lays four or five eggs. It ſel
ſings near its neſt, for fear of diſcovering it, but
nerally about a ſtone's caſt diſtance.

WOOD LARK

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CRESTED LARK

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A NIGHTINGALE

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58
NOV

5
58
NOV

A PARRAKEET
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FOOLLISH SPARROW
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HOUSE SPARROW
75

BULLFINCH
76

THE RING-PARRAKEET is about fourteen hes long; its bill is thick, and all over red: the d, and all the body beſides, green; but the neck, aſt, and whole under ſide, more faint, or pale; upper ſide deeper coloured. It hath a red circle, ring, which encompaſſeth the backſide of the neck; ring is behind of the breadth of one's little finger, grows narrower by degrees towards the ſides, and ls under the lower chap of the bill. The belly is of faint a green that it ſeems almoſt to be yellow; tail is alſo of a yellowiſh green; the legs and feet aſh-coloured. This is ſaid to be the firſt of all Par- brought out of India into Europe; and the only known to the antients for a long time, to wit, from time of *Alexander* the Great, to the age of *Nero*.

THE FOOLISH-SPARROW is in bigneſs equal the Common Sparrow. The colour of its whole y is yellowiſh, ſpotted every where with oblong, y, or rather red ſpots, which on the back are ger and bigger than elſewhere. The bill is red, k, and ſhort; the eyes great; the tail and wings ine to black.

THE Common HOUSE-SPARROW is every re ſo well known, that I ſhall only preſent you the figure.

THE BULLFINCH is a very docile bird, and nearly imitate the ſound of a pipe, or the whiſtle man, with its voice. This bird is much eſteem- in England for its ſinging, and deſervedly, for ein it is thought to excel all ſmall birds, if per- ce you except the Linnet. The head, for the portion of the body, is great. In the male, a ly ſcarlet, or crimſon colour adorns the breaſt, at, and jaws, as far as the eyes; the crown of head is black, the rump and tail white; the neck back grey, with a certain tincture of red; the tail ack. The cock is of equal bigneſs to the hen, but a flatter crown, and excels her in the beauty of olours.

THE GOLDFINCH, or *Thistle-Finch*, is a ve
beautiful bird; for the elegancy of its colours, a
sweetness of its singing, every where well known a
highly esteemed. It is of a mild and gentle natu
nor so scared and affrighted at the presence of a m
as to strike its bill and wings against the side of t
cage, as most other birds do. It builds its nest
thorns and trees, and lays six or seven eggs.

THE Common LINNET is about the size of
Goldfinch. It is kept in cages with us for the swe
ness of its singing; for it hath a sweet note, and
thought to excel all other small birds. It builds
black or white thorn bushes, and lays four or five eg

THE *Red-Headed* LINNET is something less t
the Common Linnet; the crown of the head is
dorned with a red colour, but not very bright;
rest of the head and neck round about of an ash-
lour. The shoulders, back, and covert feathers
the wings are red; the breast is tinctured with red
hath a pleasant note, equal to the Common Linn
and builds after the same manner. It is common
the sea-coast.

THE YELLOW-HAMMER is of the bigness
a Sparrow. It head is of a greenish yellow, s
ted with brown; the throat and belly are yellow;
breast and sides, under the wings, mingled with r
the rump is reddish. Yellow-Hammers build u
the ground, being every where in England most c
mon.

THE WATER-WAGTAIL is a bird so
known, that it may seem enough to name it.
much conversant about the brinks of rivers, p
and other watery places, where it catches flies,
water insects. It builds upon the ground among
making its nest of bents, and the stalks of h
spreading hairs within under the eggs. It lays at
time four or five eggs.

THE CANARY-BIRD is of the bigness of
Common Titmouse. It hath a very sweet and

A Linnet 77

A LINNET
78
RED HEADED
LINNET
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Red
LOW
MER
WATER
WAGTAIL
81
CANARY BIRD
82

A Lion / A Lioness / A Jackhall

A Panther / A Leopard / A Tyger

The ounce / A rompo / A buffalo

Bull / Cow / Ox / Horse / M

Bear / And Rear Wolf / Bl

Unicorn

5
58
NOV

A CRANE

83

BALEARIC CRAN

84

e, which, at one breath, continueth for a long
e without intermiſſion; it can draw out ſometimes
length, ſometimes raiſe very high, by a various
almoſt muſical inflection of its voice, making
y pleaſant and artificial melody. The ſound it
kes is very ſharp, and ſo quavering, that ſome-
es, when it ſtretches and exerciſes its little throat
chaps, whiſtling with all its force, it vehemently
kes, and even deafens the ears of the hearers with
ſhrillneſs. Many are delighted with this kind of
finging; many are alſo offended, ſaying that they
ſtunned and deafened with it.

THE CRANE is a large bodied fowl, weighing
etimes ten pounds. Its neck and legs are very
. The top of the head is black; from the bill
he hinder part covered with black hairs, or briſ-
, rather than feathers; the throat and ſides of the
k are of a black hue; the back, ſhoulders, covert
hers of the wings, breaſt, and all the belly and
hs, are aſh-coloured. In the fen countries in
colnſhire, and Cambridgeſhire, there are great
ks of Cranes; but whether or no they breed in
gland is not certainly known. Though the Crane
a water-fowl, yet it is thought not to feed at all
n fiſh, but only upon herbs, grain, and ſeeds of
rs ſorts, and alſo upon inſects. The fleſh of theſe
ls is very ſavoury, and well-taſted, not to ſay de-
te.

THE BALEARIC CRANE is in the ſhape of
body like a Stork. It hath upon its head a thick
nd creſt, made up with briſtles ſpread every way,
to Hog's briſtles, of the colour of the prickles of
mmon Hedgehog; by which note it may at firſt
t be known from all other birds. It is found in the
ntry near Cape Verde. For bigneſs it is equal to
country Crane. This bird roofts after the manner
Peacock, whoſe voice and condition it alſo imi-
s. It feeds upon green herbs, and, together with
ns and Peacocks, devours barley, and other grain.

THE WREN is a very ſmall bird. It builds
neſt ſometimes by the walls of houſes, in the backſi
of ſtables, but more commonly in woods and hedg
This neſt is of the figure of an egg, erect upon
end, and hath in the middle of the ſide a door,
which it goes in and out. It lays nine or ten eg
and ſometimes more, at a ſitting. It is ſtrange to
miration, that ſo ſmall a bird ſhould cover ſo grea
number of eggs; and more ſtrange, that it ſhould f
ſuch a company of young, and not miſs one bird,
that in the dark alſo. Being kept tame it ſings ſwe
ly.

TITMICE are a ſort of ſmall birds that are fou
for the moſt part about trees, and live chiefly up
inſects which they find there. There are ſeveral ſo
of theſe birds, *viz.* the *Marſh Titmouſe*, or *Bl
Cap*; the *Blue Titmouſe*, or *Nun*; *the Creſted T
mouſe*; *the Long-tail'd Titmouſe*, and ſome othe
Some of theſe build in holes of trees; others ma
neſts of an oval figure, with an hole left open in
ſide to go in and out at. They never ſit long in
place, but flit from bough to bough, and from tre
tree: they have ſhort bills, ſmall bodies, and long ta

THE *Long-tail'd* INDIAN SPARROW is o
qual bigneſs to our Houſe-Sparrow. It hath a ſh
thick bill, of a ſcarlet colour. Its wings are of th
colours chiefly; 1*ſt*, blackiſh and greeniſh; 2*d*, a wh
as appears in the figure; 3*d*, a black; and 4*th*
yellowiſh colour. The throat, breaſt, and belly
white; the tail is double, as in the Peacock, and
two colours; the leſſer, which ſuſtains, the grea
being as it were its prop, is white; the greater,
ſiſting of four very narrow feathers, of nine inc
long, is of a deep black. The legs and feet are ſp
ted of black and white; the talons are black,
as in birds of prey, very ſharp and hooked.

Marsh
Titmouse
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Blue
Titmouse
71
ested
mouse
Indian
Sparrow
Long Taild
Titmouse

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NOV

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NOV

VIRGINIAN NIGHTINGALE
67

BLACK CAP
68

HUMING BIRD
69

THE VIRGINIA-NIGHTINGALE is nigh as ... as a Blackbird. It has a tuft on its head of a ...arlet colour; with which colour also the neck, ...east, and belly are adorned; the ends of the wings ...e not of so deep a scarlet, as neither is the tail; the ...lour of the whole is a lovely scarlet, only the head ...d tail more faint. Seeing its image in a glass, it ...s many strange gesticulations, making an hissing ...ise, lowering its crest, setting up its tail after the ...anner of the Peacock, shaking its wings, and ...iking at the looking-glass with its bill.

THE BLACK-CAP is a very small bird, not ...ighing above half an ounce; the top of the head is ...ck; whence it took its name, the neck of an ash ...lour: the whole back of a dark green; the wings ... a dusky colour, only that their edges are a little ...een: the tail is also of a dusky colour, with a little ...cture of green: the nether part of the neck, the ...roat, and upper part of the breast, are of a pale ... colour; the lower belly white, tinctured with ...llow. This bird is common in Italy; it is also ...und in England, but more rarely.

The HUMMING BIRD is the least of all birds: ...e head, together with the feathers, is of the big-...ss of a mean-sized sweet cherry; the neck is three ...arters of an inch long; the body an inch and a ...arter. The body, together with the feathers, is ...rce equal in bigness to a Spanish olive. Its colour ...wonderfully resplendent: A green, (such as is seen ...the necks of Peacocks,) with a golden flame colour, ...d yellow, are so strangely mixed, that, being expo-...d to the sun-beams, it shines admirably. It makes ... nest in the boughs of trees, of the bigness of an ...olland schilling, and lays very white eggs; two, ... the most part, of an oval figure not bigger than ...se. It is fed and nourished with honey-dew, and ... juice of flowers, which it sucks out of them with ... bill. It flies very swift, and makes a humming ...se, like a Hornet, or Bee; hence it took its name ... English, of Humming Bird.

THE Common HERON is, from the tip of the bill the end of the claws, four feet long; to the end of t tail, about 38 inches. It hath a black creſt on the he four inches high; the feathers on the crown of the he and the chin are white; the neck white and aſh colour tinctured with red; the throat white, being delicate painted with black ſpots: the breaſt, back, and wings, a various, inclining to yellow, aſh, and black. It feeds up fiſhes, frogs, &c. Herons build ſometimes on the tops great trees, like Rooks, and, for the moſt part, many tog ther.

THE Leſſer aſh-coloured HERON, called by the Ge mans the Night Raven, is leſſer than the common Hero and hath a ſhorter neck. Its beak and crown are black; neck aſh-coloured; its throat and belly tinctured wi yellow. A white line is extended from the eyes to the bi From the hinder part of the head it hath a creſt of thr feathers, five inches long, hanging down over the ba whereby it differs from all other birds. Its wings a tail are of an aſh-colour; its bill black; its legs and f of a yellowiſh green. This bird is called Night Rav becauſe in the night time it cries with an uncouth voi like one that ſtrains to vomit.

THE BITTERN is near as big as the common Hero its head is ſmall, narrow, compreſſed at the ſides; t crown is black; the throat and ſides of the neck are r with narrow black lines; the back is party-coloured, o pale red and black. The back claw of this bird, which remarkably thick and long above the reſt, is wont to be in ſilver for a picktooth, and is thought to have a ſingu property of preſerving teeth. This bird when it bello makes a dreadful noiſe; and it is ſaid that it gives alw an odd number of bombs at a time, viz. three or f which, by obſervation, has been found to be falſe. It gins to bellow about the beginning of February, and cea when breeding time is over. The common people are opinion that it thruſts its bill into a reed, by the h whereof it makes that lowing or drumming noiſe; oth ſay, that it thruſts its bill into the water, mud, or ear and by that means imitates the lowing of an Ox. It hi itſelf commonly among reeds and ruſhes, and ſometi lies in hedges with its neck and head erect. In the autu after ſun-ſet, this bird is wont to ſoar aloft in the air, high, that it gets quite out of ſight; in the mean time king a ſingular kind of noiſe, nothing like to lowing. T without doubt, is that bird our common people call

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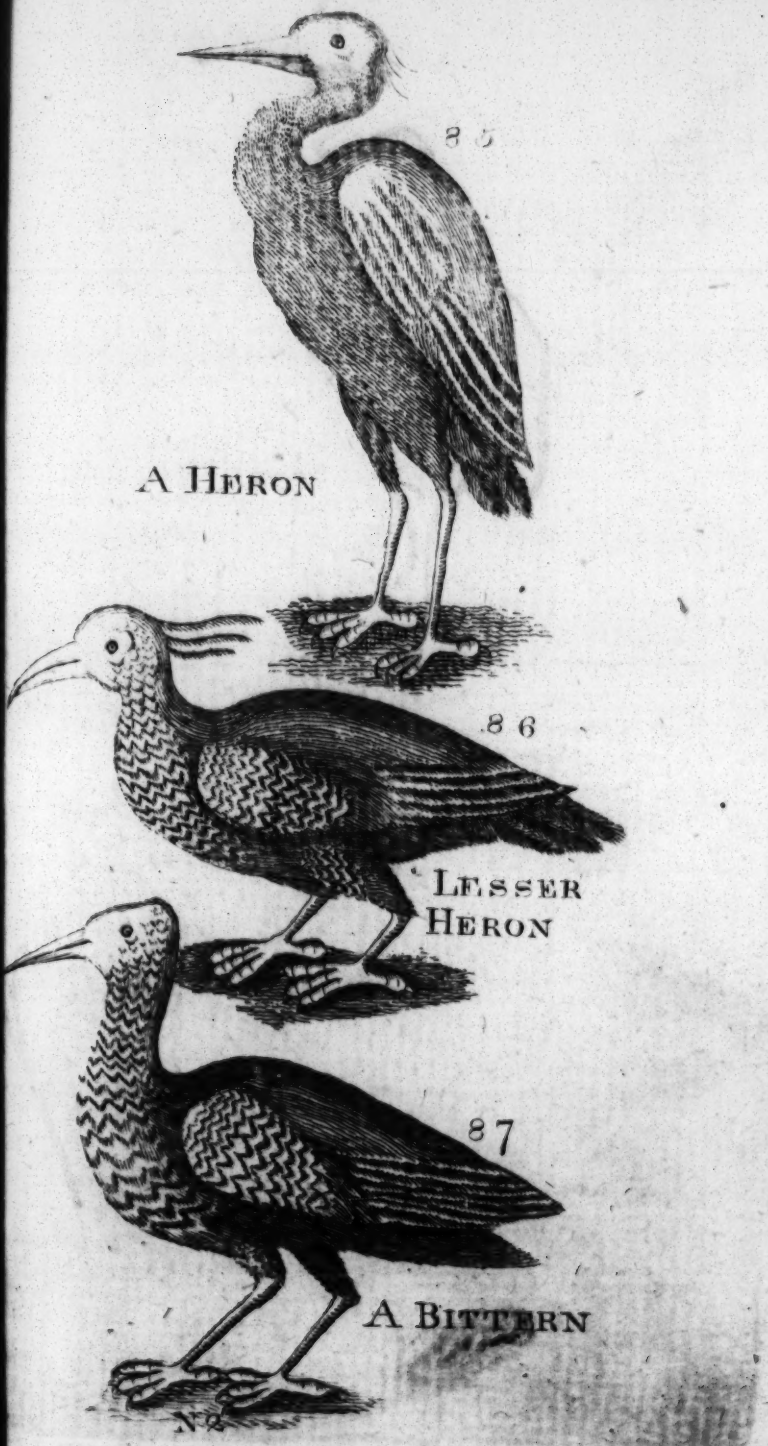

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A HERON

86

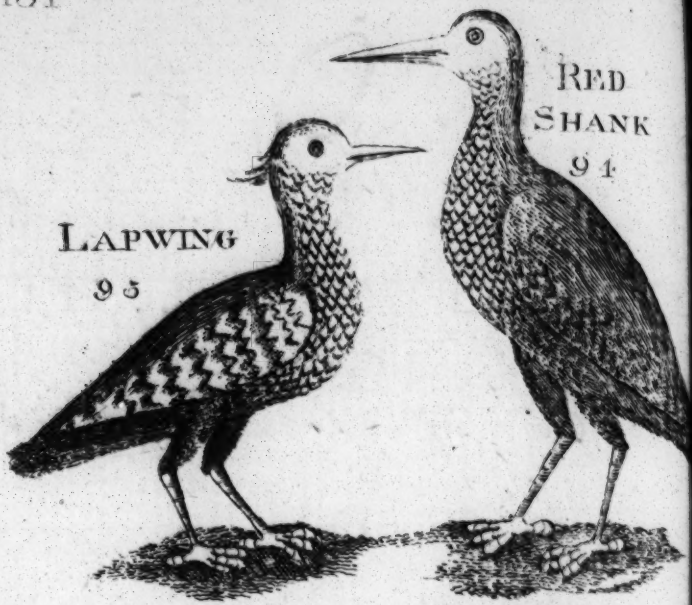
LESSER HERON

87

A BITTERN

5
NOV

5
58
NOV



RED SHANK
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LAPWING
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SWAN
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Night Raven, and have ſuch a dread of, imagining its cry portends no leſs than their death, or the death of ſome of their near relations; for it flies in the night, anſwers their deſcription, and hath ſuch a kind of hooping cry as they talk of.

THE REDSHANK is of a middle ſize for bigneſs, between a Lapwing and a Snipe, approaching to the quantity of a Plover. The head and back are of a duſky aſh colour, ſpotted with black; the throat is party-coloured of black and white, the black being drawn down longways the feathers; the breaſt is whiter, with fewer ſpots. It is common on ſandy ſhores; reeds in marſhes; and if any one come near its neſt, it flies about, making a great noiſe like the Lapwing.

THE LAPWING is a bird in all countries well known, and every where to be met with. In the North of England they call it Tewit from its cry. It is of the bigneſs of a common Pigeon. It lays four or five eggs, of a dirty yellow, all over painted with great black ſpots and ſtrokes. It builds its neſt on the ground, in the middle of ſome field or heath, open and expoſed to view, laying only ſome few ſtraws or bents under the eggs, that the neſt be not ſeen: the eggs being ſo like in colour to the ground on which they ly, it is not eaſy to find them, tho' they ly ſo open. The young, ſo ſoon as they are hatcht, inſtantly forſake the neſt, running away with the ſhells on their backs, for they are covered with a thick down, and follow the old one like chickens. They ſay a Lapwing, the further you are from her neſt, the more clamorous ſhe is, the nearer you are to it, the quieter ſhe is, and the leſs concerned ſhe ſeems, that ſhe may draw you from the true place, and induce you to think it is where it is not.

THE Tame SWAN is much the biggeſt of all whole-footed water fowl with broad bills, ſome of them weighing about twenty pounds. The whole body is covered with a ſoft delicate plumage, in the old ones purely white, in the young ones grey. It is a very long-lived fowl, ſo that it is thought to attain the age of three hundred years, which by ſome has been doubted of. My author ſays, for his part, he could

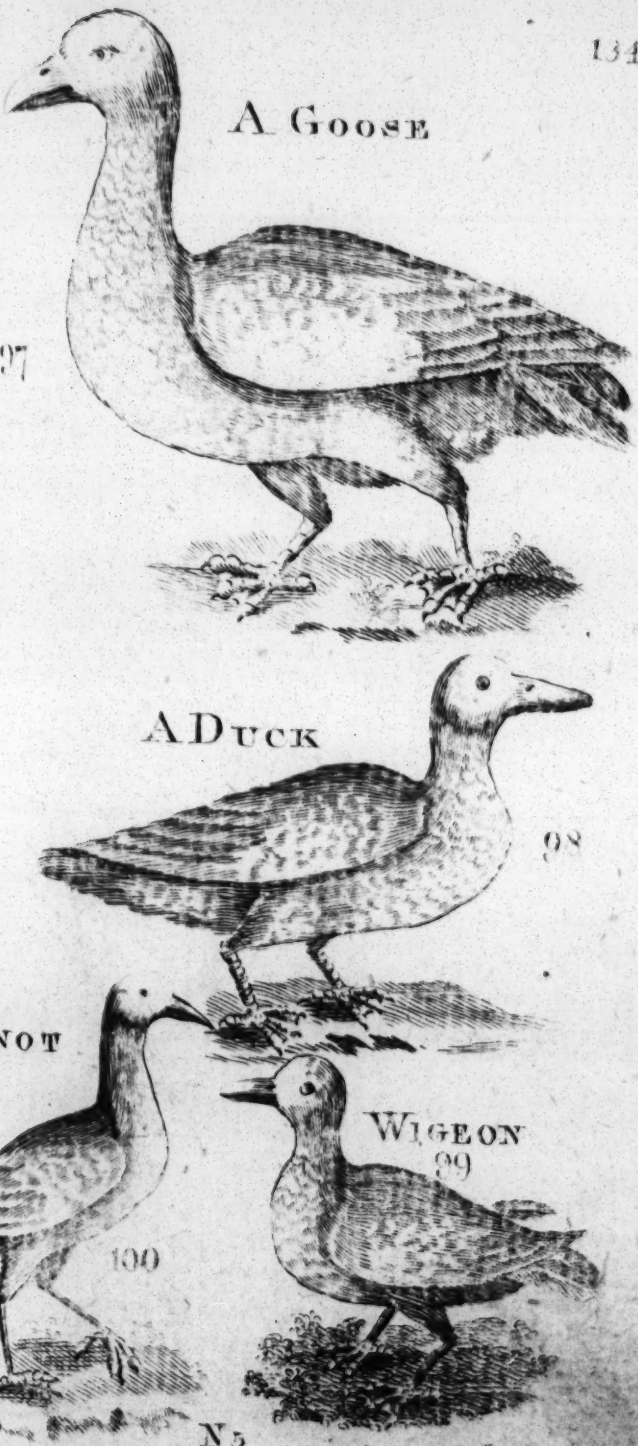
eaſily be induced to believe it, for that he had bee aſſured, by credible perſons, that a Gooſe will live a hundred years or more; but that a Swan is much long er lived than a Gooſe, he bringeth many convincin arguments to prove. The Swan feeds not upon fiſ but either upon herbs growing in water, and the roots and ſeeds, or upon worms, and other inſects, a ſhell-fiſh. Its fleſh is black, hard, and tough, bein no deſirable dainty, yet, for its rarity, ſerves as a di to adorn great men's tables at feaſts and entertai ments. It lays ſeven or eight eggs, and ſits near tw months before its young ones are hatched.

THE Tame GOOSE I ſhall ſay but little of, it b ing well known in all nations. It is leſs than a Swa but bigger than a Duck. The colour in theſe, as other tame birds is various; in ſome brown, in ſo green, &c. When it is angry, it hiſſes like a ſerpe It is very long-lived, as has been mentione in the deſcription of the Swan.

THE Tame DUCK is as well known as the Goo and there being nothing material in the deſcripti of it, I ſhall only preſent you with the figure.

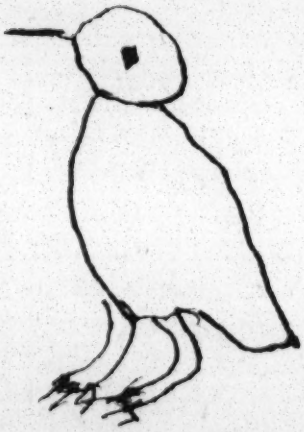
The WIGEON, or *Whewer*, weighs about 22 ou ces; the head, and upper end of the neck are red; crown towards the bill is of a faint colour, from inclining to a yellowiſh white, the upper part of breaſt and ſides, as far as the wings, is beautified w a very fair tincture, of a red-wine colour, with ſm tranſverſe black lines; the middle of the back is bro It feeds upon graſs and weeds, growing in the bott of rivers, lakes, &c. The fleſh of it, for delicacy, is m inferior to that of a Teal, or indeed the Wild Du

THE KNOT is a ſmall bird, weighing about ounces and an half. Its head and back are of a ky aſh colour, or dark grey; the rump varied white and black lines; the breaſt and belly white; ſides under the wings ſpotted with brown. About beginning of winter theſe birds are ſaid to come Lincolnſhire, where they continue two or three mo about the ſea-ſhores, and away again. They fl flocks. If fat, they are accounted excellent mea


A Goose
97
A Duck
98
Knot
Wigeon
99
100

5
58
NOV

5 58 NOV



Jamaica 102

RUFF

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TAMATIA

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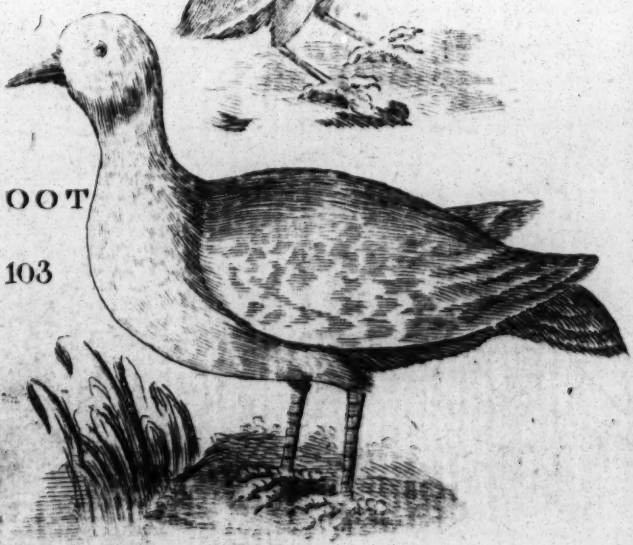

COOT

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The RUFF, whoſe female is called a Reeve, is big-
r than a Knot. In the cock birds, a circle, or col-
r of long feathers, ſomething reſembling a ruff, en-
mpaſſes the neck under the head, whence they took
e name of Ruffs. There is a wonderful, and almoſt
finite variety in the colours of the feathers of the
cks, ſo that, in the ſpring time, there can ſcarce
found any two exactly like one to another. After
dſummer, when they have moulted their feathers,
ey ſay they become all alike again; the hens are
mewhat leſs than the cocks; they change not their
lours; theſe birds breed in ſummer-time, in the
ns of Lincolnſhire, about Crowland; they are fatted
th white bread and milk, as are alſo Knots, being
t up in cloſe dark rooms; for let in but the light
on them, preſently they fall a fighting, never giving
er till one has killed the other, eſpecially if any bo-
ſtand by: the followers when they ſee them intent
on fighting, ſpread their nets over them, and catch
em before they are aware.

The Braſilian TAMATIA is of the bigneſs of a
ark, or ſmall Wood-pecker, all ſpotted like a Throſ-
, or Mavis; on the belly it has white feathers, with
ſky ſpots. It is yellow under the throat, as alſo a-
t the neck. It hath a long red bill. Above the
ſtrils ſtand up certain ſlender feathers, like hairs or
ſtles. Its head and bill are bigger than the propor-
on of the body requires.

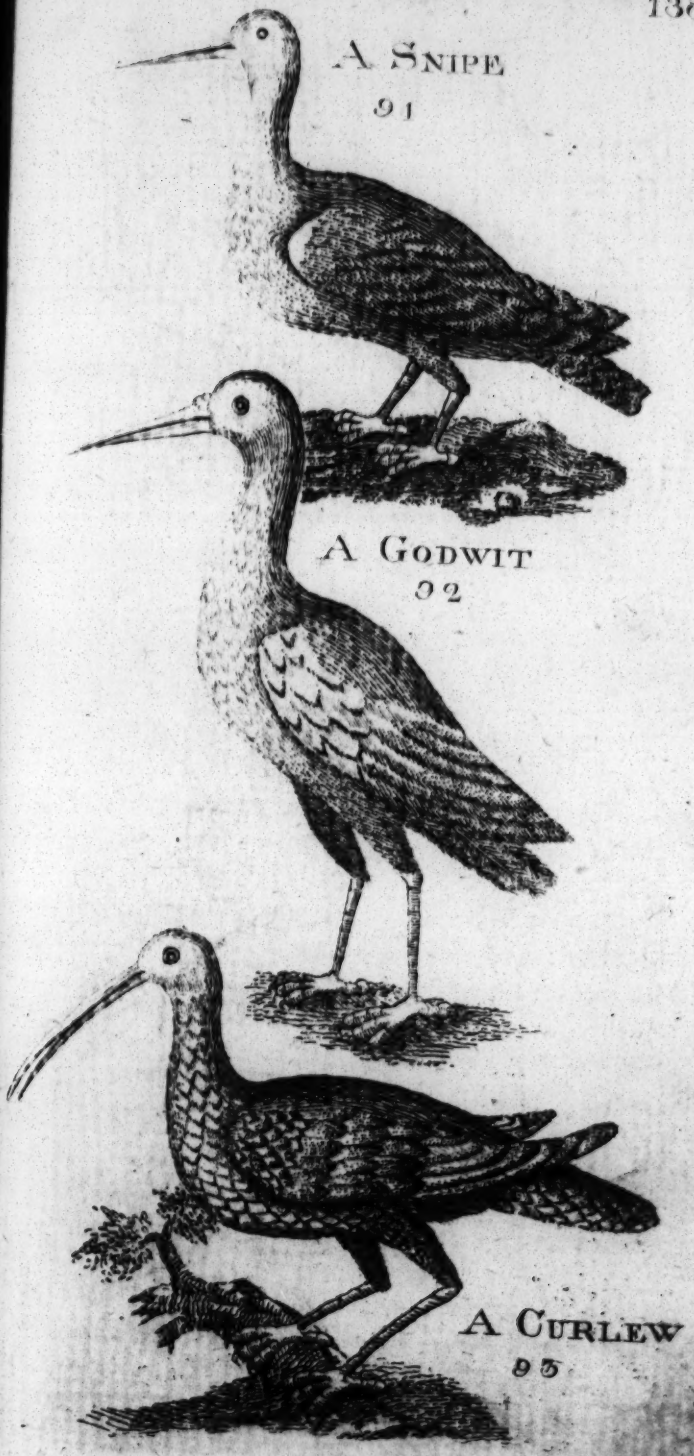
The COOT is a pretty large bird, weighing about
ounces: the feathers about the head and neck are
w, ſoft, and thick; the colour all over the body is
ack, deeper about the head. It builds its neſt of
aſs, broken reeds, &c. floating on the top of the
ter, ſo that it riſes and falls together with the wa-
; the reeds, among which it is built, ſtop it, that
be not carried down ſtreams. This bird, in the figure
d make of its body, reſembles a Water-hen. It
dom ſits upon trees: the fleſh of it is accounted no
od meat, except in Italy, where it is eſteemed.

THE SNIPE or SNITE, weighs about four o
ces. A pale red line divides the head in the mi
longways; the chin under the bill is white, the n
is mingled of brown and red; the breaſt and belly
almoſt wholly white; the back and wings are
duſky colour. Its fleſh is tender, ſweet, and of an
cellent reliſh. It lives eſpecially on the fatty hum
it ſucks out of the earth, but feeds alſo upon wo
and other inſects. It ſeeks its food in moiſt and fe
places, rivulets, &c. where alſo it hides itſelf, ſo
it is very hard to find, or ſpy it. Some Snipes a
in this country all the ſummer, and build in m
and marſhes, laying four or five eggs at a bree
time; the greateſt part fly away into other count

THE GODWIT, called in ſome places the
whelp, or *Yarwhip*, in others the *Stone-plover*
like and equal to a Woodcock, or a little bigger.
lives and ſeeks its food on the ſandy ſhores by the
ſide, which for a great ſpace are uncovered whe
tide is out, where it hides itſelf, not like the W
cock, but walks up and down the ſands in open
like a Gull.

THE CURLEW is a pretty large ſea-fowl, w
ing about twenty-five ounces; it is found on th
coaſts on all ſides of England. The middle par
the feathers of the head, neck, and back, are b
the borders or outſides aſh-coloured, with a mixt
red; the rump and belly are white. This bird, f
goodneſs and delicate taſte of its fleſh, may juſtly
lenge the principal place among water fowl; o
fowlers are not ignorant, and therefore ſell them
They have a proverb among them in Suffolk,

A Curlew, *be ſhe white, be ſhe black,*
She carries twelve pence on her back.



A SNIPE
91

A GODWIT
92

A CURLEW
93

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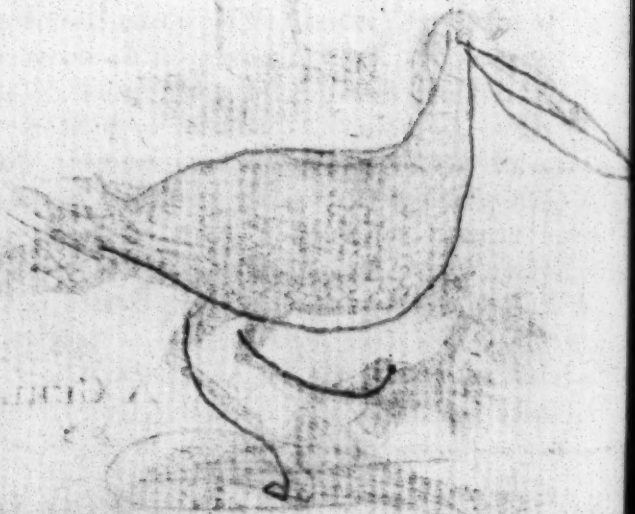

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A STORK
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89
SPOON BILL
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A WOODCOCK

HE Common, or White STORK, is bigger than common Heron; its neck is thicker and ſhorter; ead, neck, and fore part white; the rump ... out- of the wings black; the belly white; the quill- ers of the wings are black; the tail white; the ong and red like a Heron's; its claws are broad, the nails of a man: it is ſeldom ſeen either in land or England, and not unleſs driven over by rm, or wind, or ſome other accident. It makes pping or clattering noiſe with its bill, by the and frequent ſtriking one chap againſt the o- It readily eats frogs, land-ſnails, &c. but re- h toads.

HE SPOON-BILL is a very large fowl; the co- of the whole body is white like a Swan's; the ery much reſembles a ſpoon, whence alſo the tſelf is called. In a certain grove, at a village Savenhuys, not far from Leyden in Holland, rt of birds build and breed yearly in great num- n the tops of high trees; where alſo build He- night Ravens, Shags, Cormorants, &c.

E WOODCOCK is ſomewhat leſs than a Par- . The upper part of the body is party colour- red, black, and grey, very beautiful to behold; he bill almoſt to the middle of the head its of a aſh colour: the breaſt and belly are grey, with rſe brown lines; under the tail it is ſomewhat iſh; the chin is white, with a tincture of yellow. cocks are birds of paſſage, coming over into Bri- autumn, and departing again in the beginning ng; yet they pair before they go, flying two to- a male and a female. They frequent eſpecially woods and rivulets near hedges. They are ſaid o come and fly away in a miſt. Woodcock's or the delicacy of its taſte, is in high eſteem.

THE *Green* PLOVER is about the bigneſs o
Lapwi[n]g: the colour of the whole upper ſide is bla
thick[l]y with yelloviſh green ſpots; the breaſt brow
ſpotted with yelloviſh green; the belly white.
fleſh is ſweet and tender, and therefore highly eſtee
ed, and accounted a choice diſh, as well in Brita
as beyond ſeas. This bird, from its ſpots, ſometh
reſembling thoſe of a Leopard, is called *Pardalis*.

THE *Grey* PLOVER is about the ſize of the f
mer. Its head, back, and leſſer covert feathers
the wings, are black, with tips of greeniſh grey;
chin is white; the throat ſpotted with brown or d
ky ſpots; the breaſt, belly, and thighs, are whi
the fleſh alſo is very tender, ſavoury, and delic
and in no leſs eſteem than that of the former.

THE DOTTREL is ſomething leſs than the P
ver. It is a very fooliſh bird, but excellent meat,
with ſome accounted a great delicacy. It is take
the night-time, by the light of a candle, by imita
the geſtures of the fowler; for if he ſtretches ou
arm, that alſo ſtretches out a wing: if he a foot,
likewiſe a foot: in brief, whatever the fowler d
the ſame doth the bird; and ſo being intent u
mens geſtures, it is deceived, and covered with a
It is accounted a fooliſh bird, even to a proverb,
calling a fooliſh dull perſon a *Dottrel*.

THE Common MOOR-HEN, or *Water-hen*,
bigger than the Plover: the breaſt is a lead colo
the belly inclining to grey, or aſh colour; the b
all over blackiſh. As it ſwims, or walks, it o
flirts up its tail. It will feed very fat. Its fle
well taſted, and even comparable to that of Teal.
lives about moats, and great pools of water near
tlemens houſes. It flies with its feet hanging do
It builds upon low trees and ſhrubs by the water
breeding twice or thrice in a ſummer. Its eggs
white, with a tincture of green, ſpotted with red
ſpots. It ſtrikes with its bill like a Hen. It f
upon water inſects that it finds among the we
and on graſſy banks and borders near waters.

GREEN PLOVER

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GRAY PLOVER

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DOTREL

A MOOR HEN

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THE TEAL

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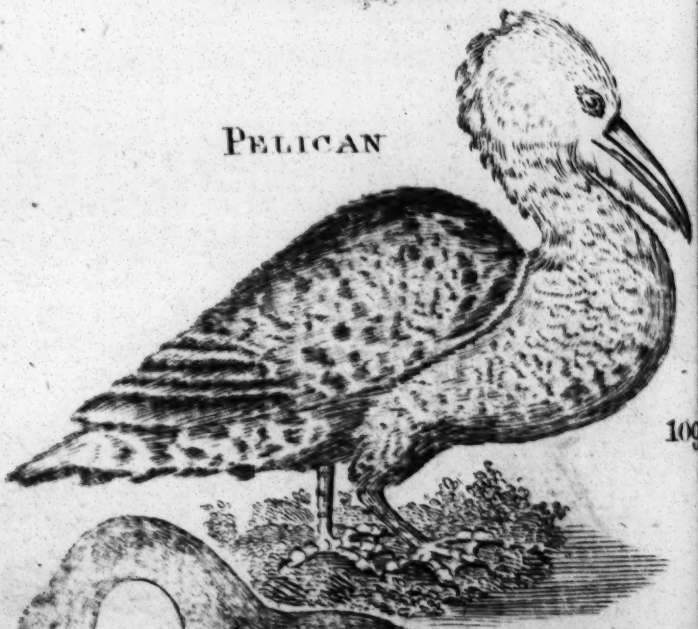
PELICAN



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CORMORANT

THE TEAL is the leaſt of the Duck kind, weigh- only 12 ounces; the breaſt and belly are of a for- white, or grey colour; the back, and the ſides der the wings, are curiouſly varied with lines of ite and black; the wings are all over brown; the l is likewiſe of a brown or duſky colour. This bird, the delicate taſte of its fleſh, and the wholeſome riſhment it affords the body, doth deſervedly chal- ge the firſt place among thoſe of its kind.

THE PELICAN is a very large ſea-fowl, being inches in length from the point of the bill to the of his tail, and almoſt equal in bigneſs to a Swan; colour of the whole body is white. It has a bag ch hangs down under the bill, which makes the ican greatly different from other birds, which it etimes contracts, and draws up ſo to the bill, it is ſcarce to be ſeen; at other times it ſuffers it e ſo dilated, as to receive and contain many pounds ater, ſome ſay thirty. It feeds upon fiſh, and lives great age, 60 years or upwards. Its voice is ſaid like the braying of an aſs.

THE CORMORANT is near as big as a Gooſe. colour on the upper ſide is duſky, ſhining with bſcure tincture of green; the breaſt and belly are e. It is very ravenous and greedy of fiſh, which s only food. It builds its neſt on the ſea-rocks, alſo upon high trees, in ſome places of England; h thing is worthy taking notice of; for beſides and the Shag, we have not known, or heard of whole-footed bird, that is wont to ſit upon trees, leſs build its neſt in them.

THE SHAG is ſomewhat like the Cormorant, b a great deal leſs. It differs in the colour of the bell which in this is blackiſh, in that white. It ſwims the ſea with its head erect, its body almoſt covered the water When a gun is diſcharged at it, as ſoon it ſees the fire flaſh, immediately it pops under wat like a Ducker, ſo that it is a very hard thing to ſho it.

THE Corniſh CHOUCH is like a Jackdaw, b bigger, and almoſt equal to a Crow. It differs chi ly from the Jackdaw in the bill, which is longer a ſharp, a little bowed or crooked; the feet and l are like thoſe of a Jackdaw, but red of colour: plumage of the whole body all over is black. It f quents rocks, old caſtles, and churches, by the ſ ſide. It is found, not only in Cornwall, but alſo Wales, and all along the weſtern coaſt of Engla about the cliffs and rocks near the ſea. Its voic like that of the common Jackdaw, but more hoarſe

THE SCARECROW is of the bigneſs of a Bla bird. Its head, neck, and belly, are black; its wi are aſh-coloured; its tail is a little forked; its l and feet ſmall; the male hath a white ſpot under chin: they fly in flocks for the moſt part, 20 or together: they catch Gnats, and other water inſe their fleſh is good to eat.

THE COCK of the mountain or wood, for big and figure comes near to a Turkey; there is no of a particular deſcription of the colour of the feat of this bird, which varies by age, and perchance place, and other accidents. It is chiefly black, tranſverſe lines of white. This bird is found on mountains beyond ſeas, and, as they ſay, in Irel but no where in England. The fleſh of this bird a delicate taſte, and wholeſome nouriſhment.

THE SHAG

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111

CORNISH CHOUGH

SCARE CROW

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COCK OF MOUNTAIN

BRITISH MUSEUM
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A WHALE

A DESCRIPTION OF FISHES.

BOOK III.

THE WHALE is about fifty or ſixty feet in length, ſometimes ſeventy, and about twelve h; the length of his chap about eighteen feet: tongue is ſaid to be as big as a large feather-. It has only two large fins, which are faſ-ed to the ſhoulder-blades; the tail is forked a Swallow's: its colour on the back is black-the belly white: the back is commonly full ears and ſcratches, which it is ſuppoſed to re-e from its ſwimming under the ice.

A

PARTICULAR ACCOUNT

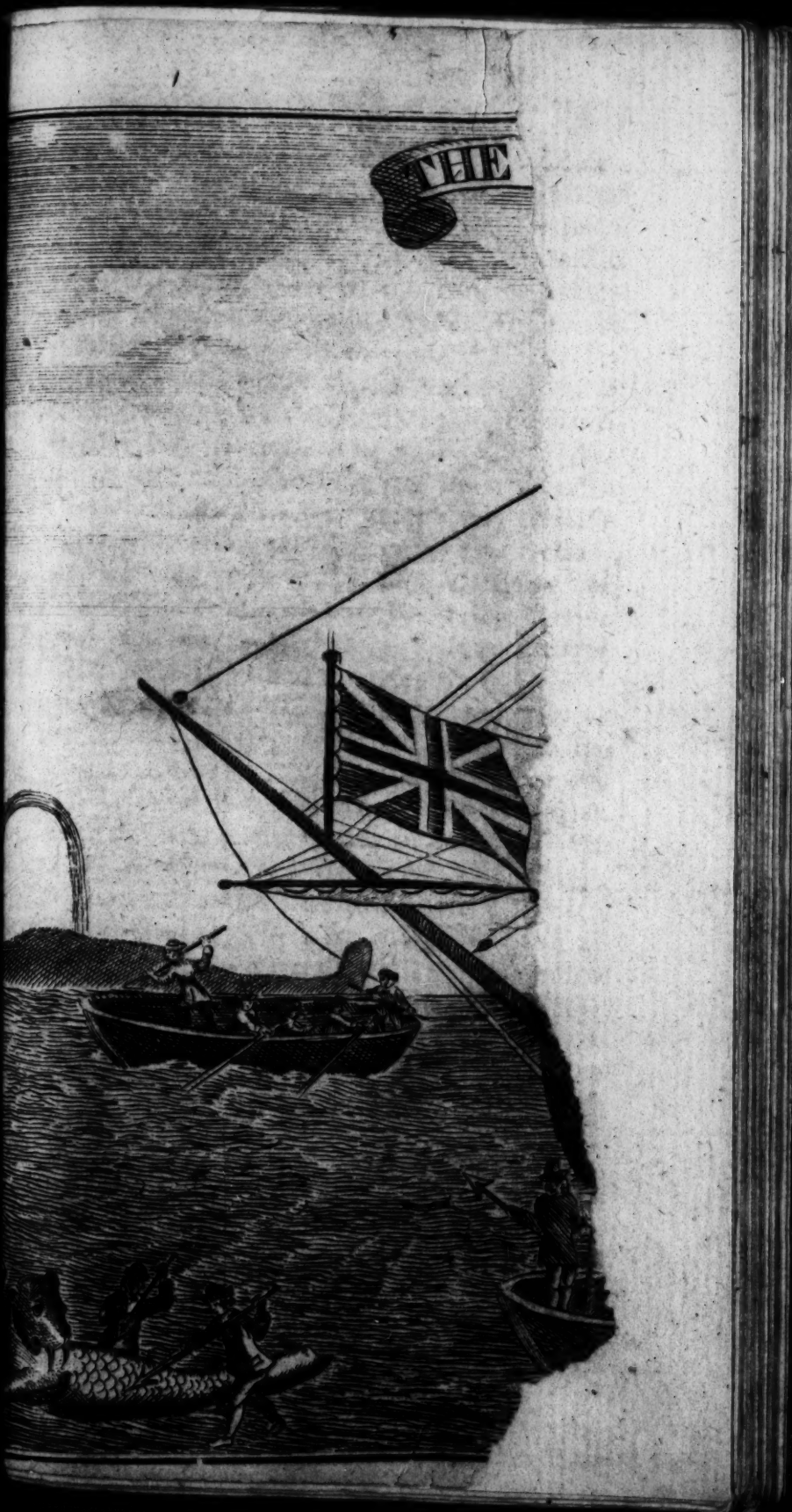
OF THE

Manner of catching Whales

IN

GREENLAND

WHALES are taken in large numbers ab
Iceland, Greenland, and other north
countries, by the Engliſh, Hollanders, &c.
South Sea Company, for ſeveral years, ſent an
ally on this expedition above twenty ſail of ſh
every ſhip being above 300 tons burden, and e
carrying forty-five men: this fleet uſually ſa
about the end of *March*, but ſeldom began to
till the month of *May*. When they begin t
fiſhery, the ſhip is faſtened, or moored, with n
hooks to the ice. Two boats, each manned
ſix men (which is the complement of every
in the fleet) are ordered by the Commodore (
is an officer, and alſo the head of every ſ
company, and appointed on purpoſe to ma
the fiſhery) to look out for the coming of the
for two hours, and then are relieved by two m
and ſo by turns; theſe two boats ly at ſome
diſtance from the ſhip, each ſeparated from


THE

BRITISH MUSEUM
5
58
NOV

ther, faſtened to the ice with their boat-hooks, eady to let go in an inſtant, at the firſt ſight of he Whale. Here the dexterity of the Whale-unters is to be admired, for ſo ſoon as the fiſh hews herſelf, every man to his oar, and they ſh on the monſter with a prodigious ſwiftneſs, the ſame time taking care to come abaft, or be-nd his head, that he may not ſee the boat, which me times ſo ſcars him, that he plunges down ain before they have time to ſtrike him. But e greateſt care is to be taken of the tail, with hich it many times does very great damage, both the boats and mariners; the harpioneer, who is ced at the head or bow of the boat, ſeeing the ck of the Whale, and making the onſet, thruſts harping iron with all his might into his body, the help of a ſtaff fixed in it for that purpoſe, leaves it in, a line being faſtened to it, of a-ut two inches in circumference, and 136 fa-oms long. Every boat is furniſhed with ſeven theſe lines, which being let run, from the mo-n of it they obſerve the courſe of the fiſh. As n as ever the harpioneer has ſtruck the Whale, third man in the boat holds up his oar, with nething on the top, as a ſignal to the ſhip; at ſight of which, the man who is appointed to ch, gives the alarm to thoſe that are aſleep, inſtantly let fall their other four boats, which g on the tackles, two on each ſide, ready to go at a minute's warning, all furniſhed alike h ſix men each, harping irons, lances, lines, two or three of theſe boats row to the place ere the fiſh may be expected to come up again, other to aſſiſt the boat that firſt ſtruck the ale, with line; for the fiſh will ſometimes, out two or three boats lines, all faſtened to

each other; for, when the lines of the first bo
are almoſt run out, they throw the end to the ſe
cond, to be faſtened to theirs, and then follow th
other boats, in purſuit of the Whale, and ſo like
wiſe does the ſecond boat, when their lines are ru
out. A Whale ſometimes, when ſhe is firſt ſtruc
will run out above a hundred fathoms of line be
fore the harpioneer is able to take a turn roun
the boat's ſtem, and with that ſwiftneſs, that
man ſtands ready to quench it, if it ſhould fir
which it frequently does; and, I am told, the
was a boat lately to be ſeen in the South-ſea do
at Deptford, the head of which was ſawed off
the ſwiftneſs of the line's running out. Som
times the Whale is killed on the ſpot, without ſin
ing down at all. The harping iron would but l
tle avail to the deſtruction of this animal; b
part of the rowers, either at the firſt onſet,
when in order to fetch its breath it diſcovers
ſelf to view, throwing aſide their oars, and taki
up their very ſharp lances, they thruſt it throu
the body, till they ſee it ſpurt the blood throu
its blower, the ſight of which is a moſt joy
ſign of the creature's being mortally wound
The fishermen, upon the killing of a Whale,
each intitled to ſome ſmall reward. After
Whale is killed, they cut all the lines that are
tened to it, and the tail, off; then it inſtantly tu
on its back; ſo they tow it to the ſhip, where t
faſten ropes to keep it from ſinking; and, whe
is cold, begin to cut it up. The body of a Wh
is frequently found to be eighteen or twenty inc
thick of fat; and yields fifty or ſixty puncheon
oil, each puncheon containing ſeventy-four
lons, and about twelve hundred pieces of wh
bone, moſt of which are about fifteen feet lo

nd twelve inches broad, which are all taken out f the jaws, being the gills of the fiſh; the whole roduce of a Whale being worth one thouſand ounds, ſometimes more or leſs according to the oodneſs of the fiſh. Whilſt the men are at work n the back of the fiſh, they have ſpurs on their oots, with two prongs, which come down on ach ſide of their feet, leſt they ſhould ſlip, the ack of the Whale being very ſlippery. Theſe ips have orders to quit thoſe ſeas by the 24th f June, for then the fiſh begin to gender, and e very miſchievous. The male and female, as e Whale-catchers relate, couple in a moſt loving anner, by conjunction, leaping, and other tokens conjugal love; and then ſwim together, and ways preſerve the friendſhip begun, till the fe- ale, fired by luſt, raiſing her body perpendicu- ly quite to her tail, embraces the male, meeting in the ſame poſture with its fins, as it were ith two arms; and they cloſely continue their reſſes for half an hour, or an hour; and after is preſerve an inviolable chaſtity for each other, l death. While they ſwim, it is not eaſy to diſ- guiſh the male from the female, unleſs from nce, that the latter is bigger than the former. he female has teats, and ſuckles her young af- the manner of land-animals. About ten ars ago, the Triton, one of our South Sea mpany's ſhips, killed a female Whale; and, ilſt they were cutting her up along-ſide, a young e ſwam about the ſhip, and would not forſake e dam, till at length the Commodore ordered e boat to go out and kill it, which they did, and produced four puncheons of oil, &c. There is mall fiſh, by the Whale-catchers called Lodd, which, if the Whales devour any large num-

bers,

bers, they become as it were drunk, and are tra
ſported with rage and fury, and exerciſe outr
ges againſt whatever comes in their way. T
throat of the Whale is ſo very ſtrait, that it c
hardly take in the arm of a man; therefore it
ſtrange that this ſhould be the fiſh that ſwallow
up Jonah; and more ſtrange, when we are aſſu
ed by travellers that no ſuch fiſh is ever ſeen
thoſe ſeas. Some have imagined, that the P
phet was only in the mouth of the Whale, whic
indeed, is able to hold more than one man; a
more poſſible for a man to continue alive th
three days, than in the belly of the fiſh; and t
Whale often coming up to breathe, might the b
ter afford the man an opportunity to breathe a
But it is more probable that it was not the Wh
that ſwallowed up Jonah; for the word *Ka*
which is tranſlated the Whale, may as well ſig
fy any other great fiſh.

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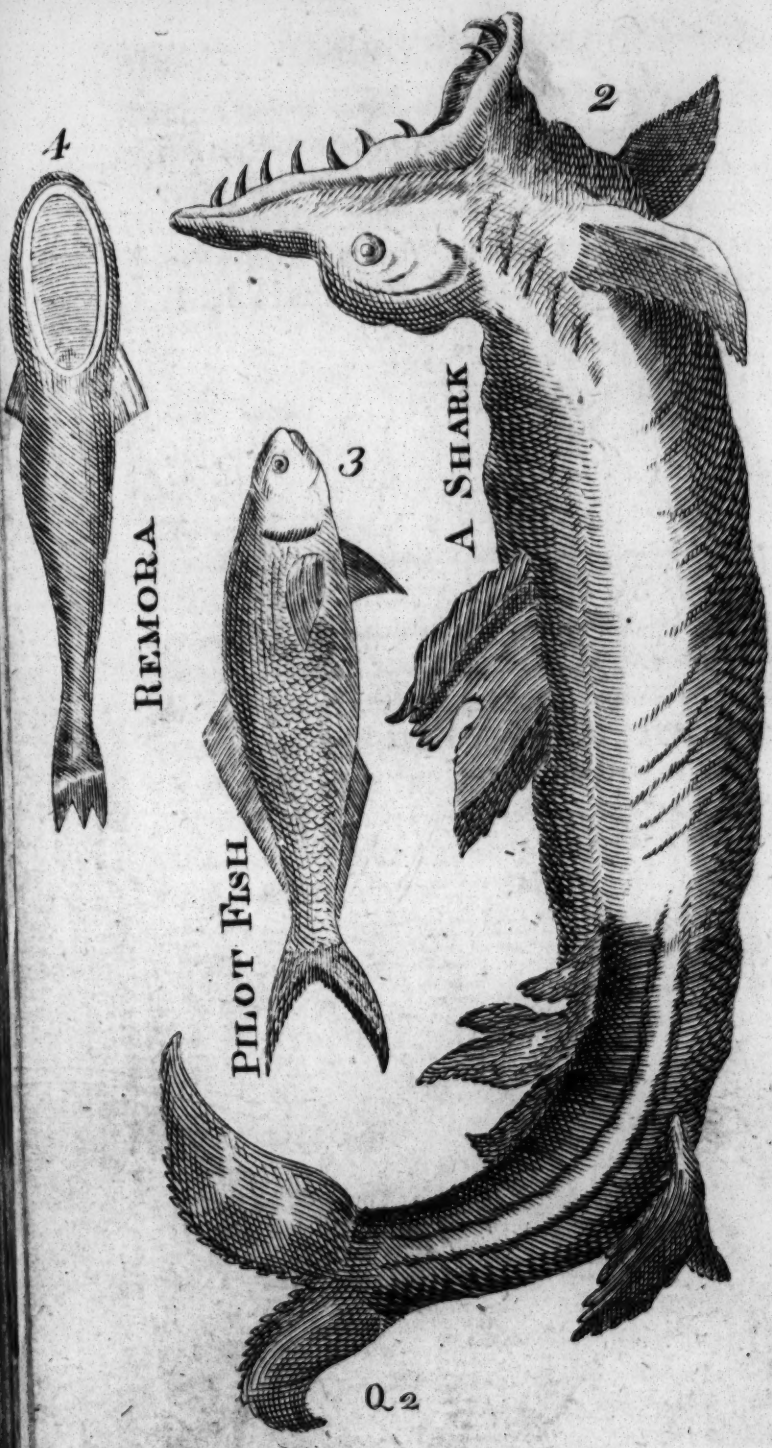
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2
3
REMORA
A SHARK
PILOT FISH

THE SHARK is very large, and reckoned the oldeſt of all fiſh. Rondeletius ſays, that he ſaw a middling one that weighed near ten hundred weight. Willius ſays, that he was very credibly informed, that a fiſh of this ſort, not weighing leſs than four thouſand eight pounds, being diſſected, had a whole man found in his belly; and that the people of Marſeilles told him, they had caught one in which they found a man armed with a coat of mail. The head and mouth of this fiſh are large in proportion to the body. The number of its teeth varies according to its age; it having been obſerved by men worthy of credit, that this kind breeds new teeth every year, as long as it lives. It has three rows of teeth, hard, ſtrong, and ſharp. It is common in the Weſt Indies, &c. and very deſtructive to thoſe men who divert themſelves by ſwimming; for it ſometimes bites a man aſunder, at other times takes away a limb, &c. yet is often catched by ſailors. When it ſeizes its prey, it turns itſelf on its back. Tho' it is vaſtly ſtrong, yet when it takes the bait it is ſoon taken. This fiſh, when eaten, taſtes ſtrong, and has a very tough ſkin.

THE PILOT FISH is of a deep blue; the belly of a lighter colour than the back or ſides; the ſcales ſmooth like a Tench's: its back is ſpeckled like a ſeal's ſkin. When ſwimming it appears much like a mackarel, and looks as if it were painted blue and white, like a barber's pole. The Shark is generally attended by one or two of theſe fiſh, which he will not devour, tho' very hungry, becauſe they find out the prey for him. It is reckoned a very good fiſh to eat.

THE REMORA, or *Sucking-Fiſh*, is about eight or nine inches long, of a dark blue colour, having a ſucker, about two inches long, on the top of his head. The mouth is wide; the eyes ſmall, the under jaw longer than the upper, with two rows of ſmall ſharp teeth. It has two fins, one on each ſide of his gills; two under its belly, two near the tail, and one on the edge of the back. It is of a ſlimy nature and commonly ſticks ſo faſt to Sharks, and other large fiſh, as

not to be eaſily got off. It is ſaid that Remoras a
wont to cleave to keels of ſhips, and hinder their cour
THE DOLPHIN is a large fiſh, not much unli
the Porpeſſe. It ſwims with two ſtrong fins, whic
like the arms of a man, are joined to the ſhoulde
blades; and is of that ſwiftneſs; that it will overta
a ſhip in full ſail before the wind. It produces
young from ſeed, perfect, one at a time, and ſom
times two: it goes with young ten months, and bre
only in the ſummer. It lives about 25 or 30 years.
generally forbodes a tempeſt ſhortly to follow when
frequently moves its body, and ſports itſelf on the w
ter. They are much deceived, who imagine Dolphi
to be of the figure they are uſually repreſented
ſigns; that error being more owing to the unbrid
licence of ſtatuaries, or painters, than to any ſu
thing found in fact: though, it muſt be owned, t
at the approach of a ſtorm, whilſt the Dolphi
leaping and ſpringing from the waves, are ſeen
precipitate themſelves into the deep, they are w
to deceive our ſight, and at that time have ſo
reſemblance of crookedneſs. It is ſaid it will li
long time out of the water: one taken at Rimini (
cording to Geſner) lived three days upon land. D
phins ſometimes ſwim in ſhoals, ſometimes the m
and female together, but never ſingly. Gillius ſa
that when he was in a ſhip where many Dolph
were taken, he obſerved them ſo to deplore w
groans, lamentations, and a flood of tears, their f
that he could not forbear weeping, and threw
which he obſerved to groan more than ordinary (
fiſhermen being aſleep) into the water, chuſing
ther to damage the fiſhermen than not to relieve
miſerable; but this gave him but little reſt, for all
others increaſed their groans, as ſeeming, by ſigns
beg the ſame deliverance. It is ſaid that Dolp
have been in great requeſt for food with princes,
purchaſed at an exceſſive rate.

THE FLYING-FISH is ſlender and long,
a large eye: the body is in ſhape, ſcales, and col

A Dolphin

Flying Fish

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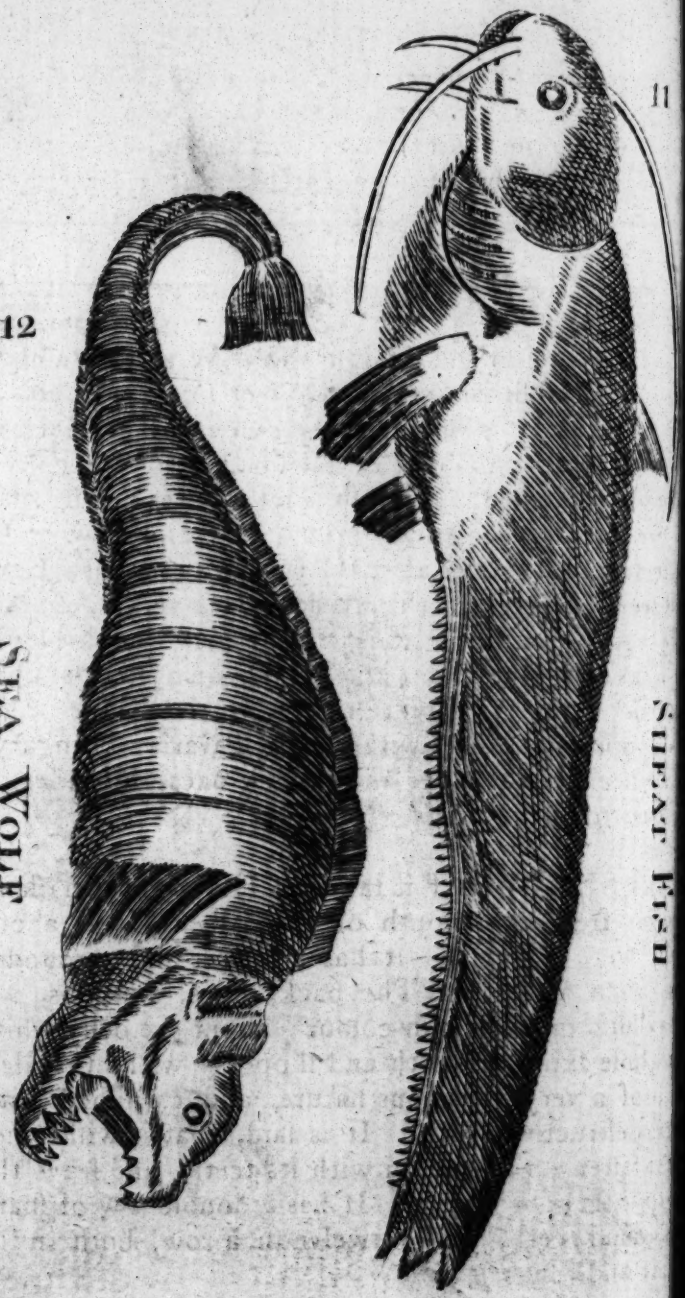


11 SUREAU FISH

12 SEA WOLF

ke one of our Mullets: the wings and fins are as re-reſented in the figure. It flies near a gunſhot before touches the water; and, when it has wet its wings, ounts up again, being chaſed by the Dolphin, which wims ſo ſwift, that it often catches it as it drops into e water.

THE SHEAT-FISH grows to a large magnitude, e of them weighing ſometimes eighty pounds. here was one of them taken in the Wixel, a famous ver of Poland, about ſixteen feet long, and about o broad. It is much of the colour of an Eel; it s no ſcales; and has only one ſmall fin on the back; e tail not forked. Its fleſh is much eſteemed by ma- for the agreeableneſs of its taſte; and is wont to ſerved up at tables after the ſame manner with Eels. ll ſeem to agree in this, that it is a very voracious ſh; and, where-ever it is found, very miſchievous. is taken in the Elbe, the Wixel, and the Danube, d ſometimes, but more rarely, in the Rhine; alſo certain lakes in Switzerland, Bavaria, Hungary, c. eſpecially the leſſer and muddy ones, for it ſeems love troubled waters.

THE SEA-WOLF is taken at Hilligland, an iſland t far from the mouth of the Elbe. It is about ree feet in length; it has a bigger and a rounder ad than a Shark. The back, ſides, and fins, are a bluiſh or a blackiſh colour; about the belly white s whole ſkin is ſmooth and ſlippery, without ſcales. is of a very voracious nature, and furniſhed with ry deſtructive teeth. It is ſaid, that it will ſome-mes faſten on an anchor with its teeth, and leave the int of them behind it. It has a double row of ſharp d round teeth, ten or twelve in a row, both in the pper and lower jaw.

THE BUTTERFLY-FISH is about five or s inches in length; of a faint blue or ash colour; h ving no scales. It has a black spot in the fin on i back. Its flesh is soft and tender. At Venice, in t month of October, amongst other fish, it is frequen ly exposed to sale.

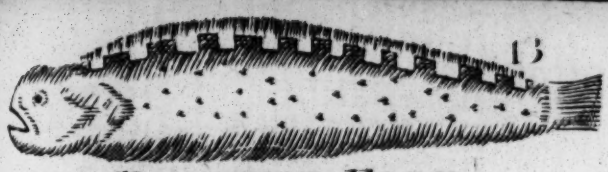
THE TRUMPET, or *Bellows-Fish*, is about thr or four inches long, hardly one inch broad: the sne in proportion to the body, is very large. It is tak in the ocean, when roused by a storm.

THE SUN-FISH has a wide and short body. hinder part is environed with a circular fin, whi serves it instead of a tail; so that it may seem to but the head of a fish, or a fish but in part, rath than a whole one. It sometimes weighs an hundr pounds, and is between two and three feet in leng It is not scaly, but covered with a hard, thick, a sharp skin; the colour on the back is black; on t belly a silver colour; its sides partake of both. flesh is very soft; its bones gristly and soft. It is ken in the Mediterranean, and also in the ocean

The SEA-ADDER (so called by the people St Ives) has a long, smooth, and slender body, wi out Scales. Its colour is a green, tinctured with r the eyes small. It is about the bigness of a Goo quill, and three or four inches long; it has but fin, and that only on the back.

The Fish called FATHER LASHER is ab six inches long; the head and fore part of the b very large in proportion to its size; the hinder p towards the tail waxing less. It has no scales. feeds upon Shrimps, and other small fish and wat insects. It is taken about the coast of Flanders Holland.

THE *Bull Head*, or MILLER's THUMB, i bout three or four inches long, seldom comes up half a foot. It has no scales; the back is yell ish, with a few little black spots. It has a la head, and great round mouth; out of the fins g few



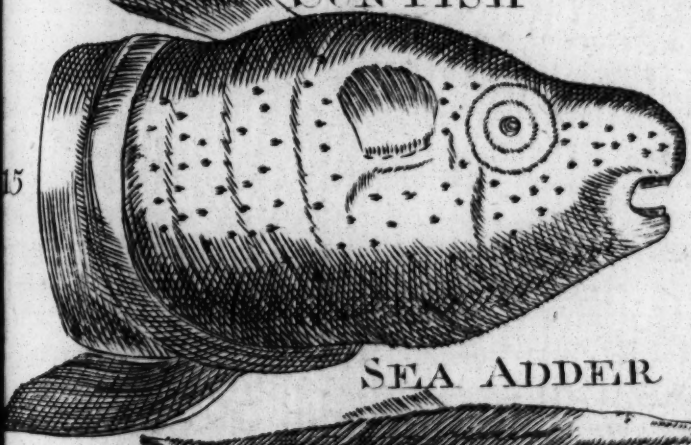
13

BUTTER FISH

14

TRUMPET FISH

SUN FISH



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SEA ADDER

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FATHER LASHER

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MILLERS THUMB

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SEA FOX

19

MONK

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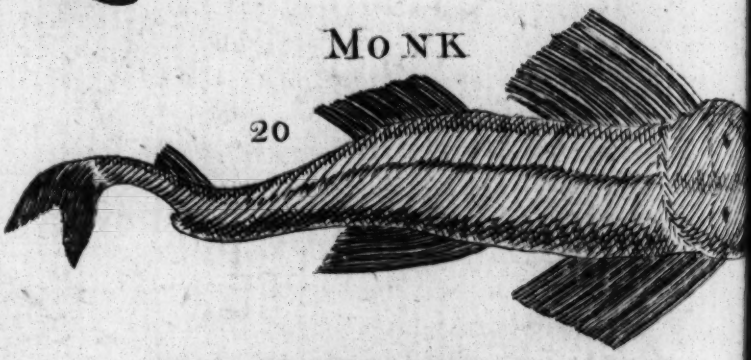

TURBOT

21

BUTTER FLY FISH

ſeveral ſharp prickles, or thorns, eſpecially in the parts towards the head; ſo that it is not eaſily taken hold of, when alive, without wounding the hand, unleſs by the tail. It is frequently ſeen in rivulets, ponds, &c. in the rocks about the ſea-ſhore. It feeds on watery inſects.

THE SEA-FOX, or APE, has, (according to Rondeletius) its former name from the length of its tail, and both together from the craftineſs and wilineſs of its nature, or elſe from its unſavoury taſte or ſmell; for it gives ſo bad and unwelcome a flavour, whilſt eating, that it ſeems to participate much of the ſtrong ſcent and taſte of a Fox. One of them will ſometimes weigh an hundred pounds weight. This fiſh is of a roundiſh and firm body. It is in mighty fear for its young, and, when apprehenſive of danger, receives them into her belly: of which matter Rondeletius declares himſelf to have been an eye witneſs; for (ſays he) when a fiſh of this kind was diſſected on the ſhore, we ſaw young ones in its belly, which the fiſhermen thought it had devoured for food; but ſeeing they were found to be alive and unhurt, there was no room to doubt that the dam had taken them in to reſcue them from danger. This fiſh is ſometimes taken in the Mediterranean.

THE MONK-FISH, or Angel-fiſh, increaſes to a vaſt bulk, and ſometimes weighs near an hundred pounds. The colour of the back and ſides is darkiſh; the belly white. It is not approved of as good food. This fiſh is frequently ſeen near the coaſt of Cornwall, &c.

THE TURBOT is ſometimes two feet and a half long, and about two broad. It has no ſcales; all the upper part of the body is of an aſh colour, variouſly ſprinkled, and, as it were, marbled with black ſpots, ſome greater, and ſome leſſer. This fiſh gives place to few for goodneſs and agreeableneſs of its taſte; and is thought by ſome to excel the Flounder as much in goodneſs as in bulk. It is very often catched in the Britiſh and German ocean.

THE SWORD-FISH has a ſnout ſo reſembling the figure of a ſword, that from hence it has its name. Its weight is ſometimes above an hundred pounds. They are frequently ſeen fifteen feet in length. It has a longiſh body; towards the head thick, toward the tail ſmall; a rough ſkin, black on the back like a Shark; the belly white; a middling mouth, but no teeth. Its tail is like an half-moon. Sword-fiſh are taken off the coaſt of Naples and the ſea of Sicily after the following manner: Spies are placed on high cliffs that hang over the ſea, to obſerve the place, and every motion of the fiſh, that they may tell the fiſhermen, who wait below in boats, by ſigns before which way they ſteer; which the fiſhermen obſerving, as ſoon as they draw nigh to the fiſh, ſome one ſkilled in fiſhing gets up a ſmall maſt in the boat, erected for that purpoſe, and obſerves the motion of that fiſh he deſigns to ſtrike at; and by ſigns gives directs the rowers where to row, or turn about; and as ſoon as he is come very nigh the fiſh, the fiſherman with an inſtrument like the harping-iron ſtrikes the fiſh, and kills it, ſomething like the manner of killing of Whales. The fleſh is eſteemed by the natives of thoſe places upon whoſe coaſts this ſort of fiſhes are taken to be as good as Sturgeon.

THE SEA-UNICORN, (*as repreſented in the next plate*) is found about Greenland, and other northern iſlands, and is of the nature of the Whale. On the top of the upper jaw it hath only one tooth, or horn of a large ſize, being ſix or ſeven feet in length, ſometimes more, and in thickneſs equal in proportion to its length, ſtraight and tapering, curled or twiſted about to the end. The female is ſaid to have no horn, but a hollow in that place of the forehead. The horn is made uſe of by the Duch as ivory. This fiſh is about nine feet in length, caſts its young like the Whale, which is after the manner of land animals, and is ſuppoſed to receive them into her belly when danger is near. One of our Greenland ſhips, about

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BRITISH MUSEUM
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NOV

SEA UNICORN
7
PICKED DOG
8
PORPESSE
9

eight or nine years ago, found a female of this kind dead on the ice, and in the belly of it a female young one, which was in length, from the tip of its ſnout to the end of its tail, ſix feet. It is not to be ſuppoſed, that a young one of that bigneſs had been ever brought forth; or that the dam devoured it for food, but rather that it took it in to ſecure it from ſome great danger. This account I had from two perſons worthy of credit, who were eye-witneſſes of this fact.

A PICKED DOG, or *Hound fiſh*, has a long, round tapering body, without ſcales. It is covered with a ſharp ſkin, which is uſed to poliſh alabaſter, arrows, &c. Its ſnout is long, and a little roundiſh at the point. It ſeldom weighs 20 pounds. Many of theſe fiſh are taken in the Britiſh ocean and Iriſh ſea.

THE PORPESSE is, from the tip of its ſnout to the end of the tail, about three or four feet in length, and about two feet and a half thick. Its figure is ſomewhat long and round, continually tapering towards the tail. It is covered with a ſlender thin ſkin, not fenced with ſcales. The colour of the back is of a dark blue, inclining to black: from the middle of the ſide it begins to whiten; the belly is altogether white. Its eyes are very ſmall. It has only three fins like the Dolphin, one on the middle of the back, and one on each ſhoulder; the tail is forked. When this fiſh is cut up, its fleſh looks very much like pork. There are great numbers of Porpeſſes ſeen on the Engliſh coaſts, eſpecially in Mackarel and Herring ſeaſons; at which time they are wont to do very great damage to fiſhermen, by breaking and deſtroying their nets to get at the fiſh; and ſometimes ſo entangle and wrap themſelves up in them, that they are often taken. They ſwim but very little way at a time before they come up to breathe; and when they come up, blow or breathe very loud, ſo that, in calm weather, they may be heard at a great diſtance. Theſe fiſh will ſometimes purſue ther prey cloſe to the ſhore, nay, even in the very harbour.

THE STURGEON has a long body, with five row of ſcales; two on each ſide and one on the back the ſcales of the upper row being greater than the reſt riſe higher; of theſe there is no certain number. has been obſerved, that ſome have eleven, ſome twelv and others thirteen. This row is extended from th head. to the fin of the back, near the tail. The rows o the ſides extend from the head to the very tail, mad up of 30 ſharp thorns or prickles. The lower row are each made up of eleven, twelve, or thirteen: a the ſcales of all the rows in general have on their to a ſtrong ſharp thorn or prickle, bending backward Beſides theſe five rows, it has only two ſcales in th middle of the belly, the reſt of the belly being ſmoot It has a middling head, and very ſmall eyes. The ſno is long, broad, and ſharp: it has a little mouth, wit out teeth: it has no chaps, from whence it is manif it feeds by ſucking The tail is cloven like the Shark the upper fork ſhoots out beyond the lower a con derable way. The upper part of this fiſh is betw a grey and a black; the belly of a ſilver colour. T river Sturgeons are vaſtly bigger than the ſea one theſe not much exceeding a foot and a half, the fo mer ſometimes above fourteen feet. In the Elbe th are ſometimes Sturgeons taken that weigh 200 n pounds; and are often expoſed to ſale in the mark of Venice and Rome. Sturgeons are taken in the Ni the Tanais, the Danube, and the Po. Bellon writes, that they are in the Black Sea, and in the M of Mæotis; from which place their eggs, which otherwiſe black, being carried, made up in a hu maſs, ſalted, and put up into barrels, are ſold amon the Turks, Greeks, and Venetians; which by th is called Caviary. In Holland they cut Sturgeons pieces, and preſerve them in barrels. The fleſh, t ſalted and pickled, is in great requeſt with us. St geons are bred in the ſea, but come to their perfect in rivers. They are taken with nets, ſeldom or n with hooks.

STURGEON

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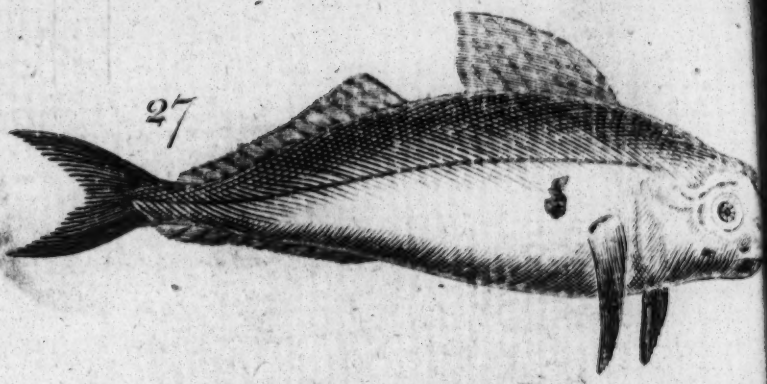
A HADDOCK

27



A WHITING

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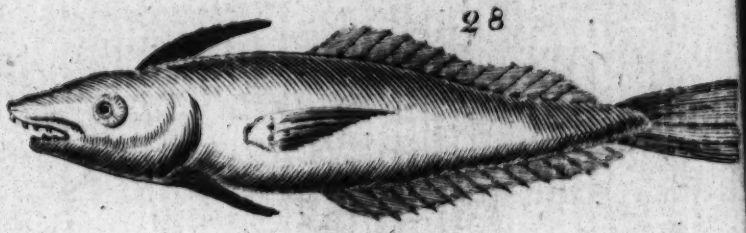

THE LING

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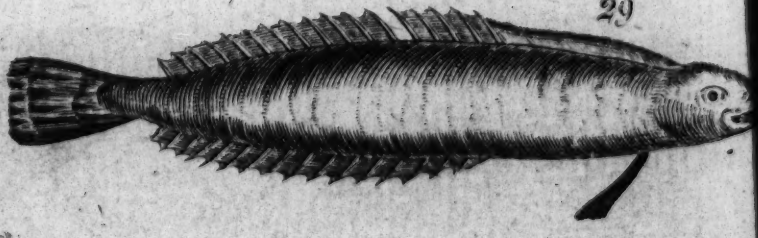


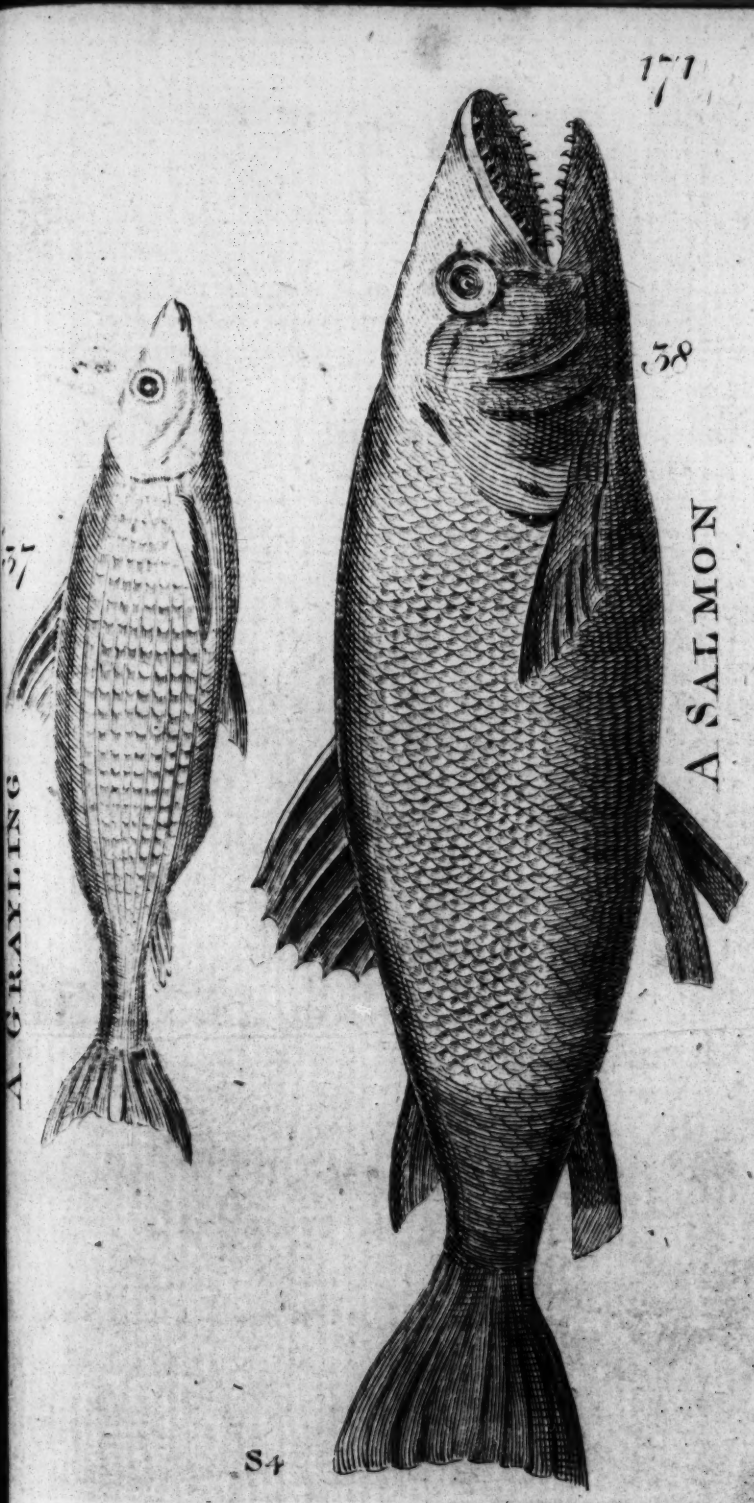
THE HADDOCK is much leſs than the Cod, and differs ſomewhat from it in ſhape. It is of a blackiſh colour on the back; with ſmall ſcales. A black line is carried on from the upper corner of its gills to the tail. In the middle of the ſides, under the line, a little beneath the gills, there is a black ſpot on each ſide, which ſomething reſembles the print of a man's finger and thumb; of which there goes a fable, that this was the fiſh mentioned in the xvii. of St Matthew, out of the mouth of which St Peter took the piece of money with which he paid tribute for his Maſter and himſelf, and while he held the fiſh with his fore-finger and thumb (they ſay) theſe marke were impreſſed. The fleſh is harder and thicker than the fleſh of a Whiting, and perhaps not quite ſo good. Among the Eaſt-Frieſlanders, where the ſea is very muddy, and ſhallow, it is thought to excite fevers; but in the Northumbrian ſea, which is very deep, full of water, and clear, it is very innocent.

THE WHITING ſeldom much exceeds one foot in length, and is, in proportion to its bulk, thin and ſlender, eſpecially towards the tail; for about the head it is thicker. Its ſcales are ſmall; the back whiter than the reſt of the fiſh of this make and nature; from whence it obtained the name of Whitings; the belly is altogether white. It is taken almoſt everywhere on the Engliſh coaſt, &c. The fleſh of this fiſh is both pleaſant and innocent, and greatly eſteemed by many people.

THE LING is about two feet in length, of a long, round, ſlender body; and has ſmall ſcales; the back and ſides of ſome are of an olive colour, others grizzled, or grey; the belly white. This fiſh is in ſhape and colour pretty much like a Pike. It is taken in the north ſeas, &c. Its fleſh, by ſome people, eſteemed delicate, when freſh; and, when ſalted and dried, preferred to all other ſalt fiſh.

THE GRAYLING is of a longer and cloſer body than a Trout. It has a ſmooth belly; a back bowed. Some of the biggeſt that are caught in Amber, a river of Lombardy, weigh about a pound and a half. The back is of a colour between blue and green; the ſides are grey, ſhining with a reſplendency of gold colour. It has a ſmall head, a full eye, and a forked tail. Is frequently taken in Atheſis, a river near Trent, and thro' Verona, into the Adriatic ſea; and in many rivers of Germany and England. It feeds on watery inſects, ſpawns in May, and is eſteemed the tendereſt, and beſt-taſted of almoſt all river-fiſh.

THE SALMONS in the river Ribble in Yorkſhire are, by the people in thoſe parts, the firſt year called Smelts, the ſecond Sprods, the third Morts, the fourth Fork-tails, the fifth Half-fiſh, and in the ſixth year, when thoroughly grown, Salmons. But in other places they are called Salmons ſooner. Some of the largeſt weigh thirty-ſix pounds. The Salmon is a long fiſh, ſcaled with ſmall, ſlender ſcales; it has a little head, a ſharp ſnout, and a forked tail; the back approaching to blue, the reſt of the body white. Near the end of November they carry together to the higheſt part of the rivers, both greater and leſſer, what they unburden into them; and, as far as they can, they get up for the ſake of ſpawning. They look about for a place to ſpawn in, ſuch as where the river is broken at the bottom, or gravelly, and where the ſtream runs rapidly; though ſometimes they ſeem to delight in deep and troubled waters. They begin not long after the ſummer ſolſtice; and from thence through autumn and winter, proceed to ſpawn; ſome continue till the beginning of March. The fleſh of a Salmon, before it is boiled, is white; but when boiled, or ſalted, becomes red. It is a fat, tender, ſweet fiſh; a little ſoon ſatisfies. It is thought to excell in delicacy all ſea-fiſh, but not the moſt wholeſome, eſpecially for ſick perſons. The Salmon feeds on earth worms, menows, and other ſmall fiſh.



A GRAYLING

A SALMON

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GILT CHARRE

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SALMON TROUT

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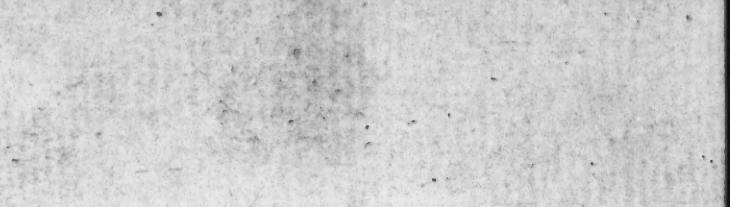
A TROUT



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THE GILT-CHARRE is much like the Trout: Its ſcales are very ſmall: the colour of the back is not ſo dark as the Trout's, diverſified with black ſpots; the belly is white; the ſnout bluiſh.—This fiſh is eſteemed very delicate by the Italians; nay, ſo highly do they value it, that they think neither river nor pond-fiſh equal or comparable to it; ſo great is their opinion of its wholſomeneſs, that they give them to their ſick and infirm people. Theſe fiſh are found in the lake Winander-meer, in Weſtmoreland, as well as at *Logo di garda*, a lake near Venice.

THE SALMON-TROUT, in the figure of its body reſembles a river Trout. The head and back of a mixture of green and blue; the body is beſprinkled all over with black ſpots; the ſcales ſmall, of a ſilver colour; the tail forked. Salmon-trouts frequently weigh thirty pounds, and in ſome places above forty. In the beginning of ſummer their fleſh begins to redden, and holds that colour till Auguſt. But ſome time after St James's day, when they have done ſpawning, it loſes its redneſs. Salmon-trouts are eſteemed by many people as very delicate fiſh: their fleſh is ſolid, red, and of a good reliſh, and approaches very near to the nature of Gilt-charres. On account of its fatneſs it occaſions a loathing, (like Salmon,) wherefore it ſhould be eat ſparingly. Some prefer it to Salmon. If it be not dreſſed ſoon after it is dead, it loſes much of its agreeable taſte, being a fiſh that, from its great quantity of fat, ſoon tends to putrefaction.

THE TROUT, as to its figure is rather long than broad, like a Salmon. It has a ſhort, roundiſh head, a blunt ſnout, and is in many reſpects like the Salmon. Trouts breed and live in ſmall rivers, &c. They feed on river flies, watery inſects, and ſome ſmall fiſhes; and ſo greedy are they of flies, that fiſhermen, for want of natural, often take them with artificial ones. The Trout is thought to be, by many people, the nobleſt fiſh that is taken in freſh waters. The fleſh of a Trout, eſpecially when old, is drier than that of a Salmon, and therefore more hard of digeſtion. Thoſe

are

are the beſt that are taken in the pureſt waters. In the month of December they ſpawn, making themſelves beds in the gravelly bottoms of ponds, dykes, &c. Contrary to a number of other fiſh, they are leaſt eſteemed when neareſt ſpawning: in the months of July and Auguſt they are moſt fat and beſt taſted. The ancient Romans, ſo far as we know, had no Latin name for a Trout, which is the more to be wondered at, becauſe in the rivers near Rome there are now to be found many of theſe fiſh, from whence there is little reaſon to doubt there were formerly.

THE PLAISE is a ſmall, flat, firm fiſh, ſometimes a foot or more long, and about ſeven inches broad; the back and fins are ſpotted with round red ſpots. This fiſh being ſo plentiful, and every where ſo well known, no more need be ſaid of it.

THE DAB is thicker than the Plaiſe, and about the ſame ſize; has larger ſcales, and no reddiſh ſpots.

THE FLOUNDER differs little or nothing in ſhape from the Plaiſe, unleſs that it is a little longer in the body, and when fully grown, ſomewhat thicker; the back is of a dark olive colour, ſpotted. Some Flounders have yellowiſh ſpots, both on the back and fins. Its taſte, and other properties, agree with the Plaiſe no leſs than its ſhape and colour. Flounders are taken in rivers and bays about Britain.

THE SOLE is a ſmooth fiſh, of a longer and more contracted body than the Flounder; being about a foot in length; the back is of a darkiſh aſh-colour, the belly white. It is a more firm and ſolid fleſh than the Flounder, and eſteemed more excellent, for the pleaſantneſs of its taſte, the plenty of nouriſhment it affords, and the goodneſs of its juice. Soles are taken in the Britiſh ſeas, the Mediterranean, &c.

THE COD-FISH, or Keeling, is in ſhape and colour like a Whiting, but ſomething darker on the back, diverſified with yellowiſh ſpots. Some of theſe fiſh are three feet long, or more, and of a proportionable thickneſs. Its ſcales are ſmall, ſticking very cloſe to the ſkin; and its eyes large. It is taken al-

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PLAISE

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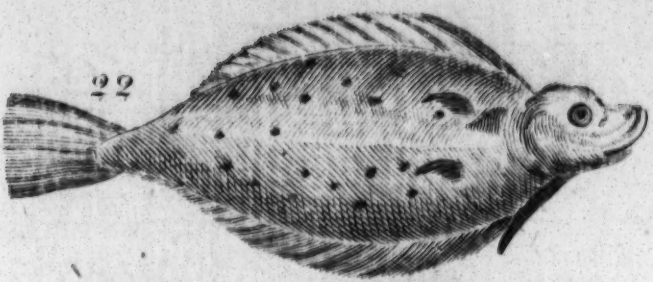

DAB

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FLOUNDER

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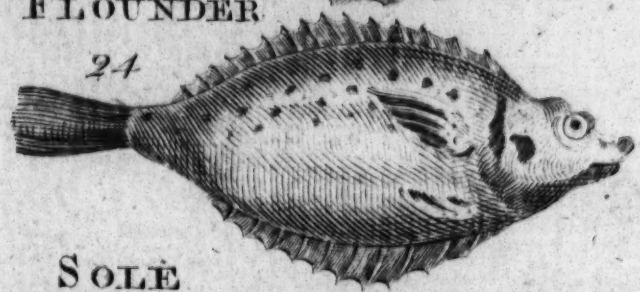

SOLE

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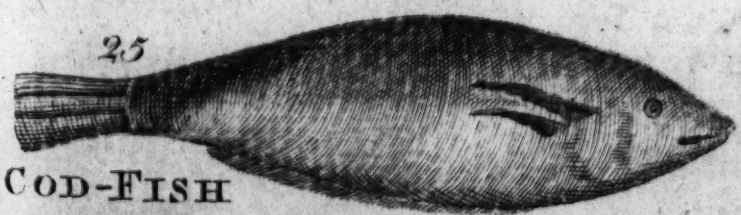
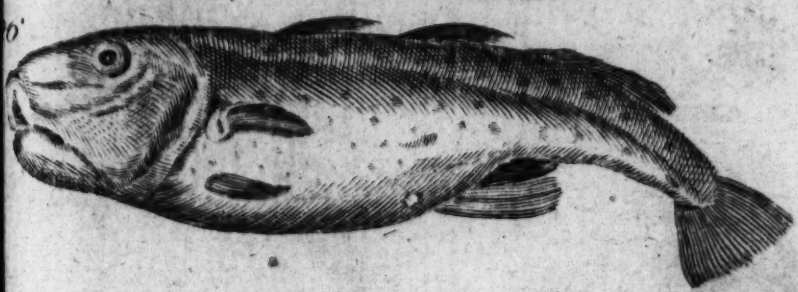


COD-FISH



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SILVER FISH

GOLD FISH

LADY FISH

THE PIKE

moſt every where in the ſea about Britain, eſpecially northward. Its fleſh is excellent, both freſh and ſalted. The head of a large Cod, which is thick and fleſhy, is, for the deliciouſneſs of its taſte, much celebrated by voluptuaries, and placed at the tables of the rich amongſt their daintieſt diſhes.

THE SILVER-FISH is ſmooth, broad, and thin; of a ſhining pearl colour. It has five ſmall dark ſtreaks acroſs the broadeſt part of the body; two long yellow fins, one on the back, the other under the belly: from which runs a ſmall darkiſh feathered fin, almoſt to the tail, and two ſmall dark fins on each ſide the gills. It has ſix ſharp prickles from the yellow fins towards the head, and three under the belly: has a large mouth, ſharp teeth, and a forked tail.

THE GOLD-FISH is very beautiful, ſhaped almoſt like the Silver-fiſh, except the long fins; it is all of a gold colour, except a few black ſtreaks; has a very large mouth, but no teeth, and its fleſh is good.

THE LADY-FISH is a ſmall ſort, about three inches long, and one broad. Her fins and tail are yellow; her belly white; her back and ſides marbled with yellowiſh brown ſpots, and very beautiful ſtreaks.

THE PIKE is of a long and round body; has a plain ſmooth head; is covered with ſmall cloſe ſet-together ſcales, of a white colour, and the body on all ſides ſprinkled with yellowiſh ſpots, in the young ones more green. The upper jaw has no teeth: theſe by turns are moveable and fixed: as for example; the firſt moveable, the ſecond fixed; the third moveable, the fourth fixed; and ſo throughout. The Pike inhabits rivers, lakes, ponds, &c. and is very common in Britain. It is no ſea fiſh, nor often found in the mouths of rivers, unleſs carried thither by the force and violence of the waves, and then it is void of juice, unpleaſant, and ready to putrefy. From its greedineſs of eating, it will often diſgorge its ſtomach of thoſe fiſh it had taken in: ſometimes it will ſwallow a fiſh not a great deal leſs than itſelf, taking the head in foremoſt, the tail hanging out of the mouth,

and ſo draws it in by little and little at a time, till he has compaſſed the whole. The Pike is of a white, firm, dry fleſh, and wholeſome: the larger and older, the more eſteemed

THE TOBACCO PIPE FISH is about three or four feet in length: it has no teeth; the body is in ſhape ſomething like a Snake; the ſkin is very ſlippery; the head is about a foot long; the eyes are about the ſize of a Filbert, and like it in ſhape.

THE HORN, or GAR-FISH, has a long and ſlender body, a very long ſharp ſnout; the back green; ſides and belly of a ſilver colour; and head of a bluiſh green. The under jaw is longer than the upper; both armed with very ſharp teeth; the upper jaw is moveable. Its fleſh is hard, dry, and but indifferent meat.

THE ANCHOVY is a fiſh about four or five inches long; ſome have been ſeen more than a ſpan in length. It is a long ſlender fiſh, with a round body, tranſparent, unleſs where the back-bone hinders; and without ſcales. Its back is of a duſky, or a mixture of green and aſh colour: the belly of a ſilver colour; the noſe ſharp; the eyes large; the tail forked. They are taken at Venice, Genoa, &c. are preſerved in barrels, ſalted, and ſo brought to Britain.

THE OLD WIFE is a pretty large fiſh. It has a very ſmall mouth; large eyes; a great fin on the back; the body is of a deep blue; the fins are of a lighter colour; and white under the belly. The fleſh of this fiſh is indifferent good meat.

THE CAVALLO is about the bigneſs of a Makarel. The fins and tail are like a Dolphin's. It has a black back, and white belly, with a long black ſtreak from the gills to the middle of the tail, and large eyes.

THE CARP lives in rivers, ponds, &c. and arrives to a large magnitude; ſome have been ſeen above four feet in length and not only long, but for the moſt part fat, the back riſing from its head ſomewhat ſharp and edged. It is covered with very large, ſtrong, broad ſcales; is of a yellowiſh colour, eſpecially when come to age; the younger ſort are more inclined to a duſky colour; the head is ſhort, in proportion to the reſt of the body: it has no teeth. It ſwims with broad fins, the tail broad, and ſomewhat forked, of a colour between a red and black; as is alſo the laſt fin. It has no tongue, but, in the room of that, nature hath given it a fleſhy palate, that it may reliſh its food. It ſpawns five or ſix times in the year. They are of a ſoft, moiſt, and clammy nature; thoſe that live in rivers near great cities, and by that means take in the filth of them, are of a bad juice, notwithſtanding by ſome Epicures they are very much eſteemed upon account of their largeneſs and fatneſs: thoſe are the moſt approved of which live in rapid and pure waters; thoſe in pools and ponds have a muddy taſte. In the Palatinate

TOBACCO PIPE FISH

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HORN OR GARR FISH

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ANCHOVY

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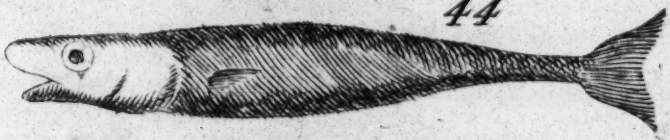

OLD WIFE

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CAVALLO

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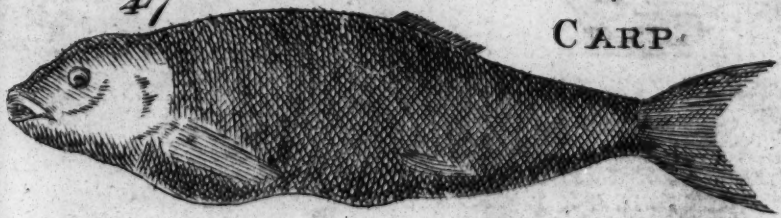
CARP



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Palatinate, at a place called Vichelsfield, in a moat round a tower. [Geſner ſays, he received it from a man worthy of credit] that a Carp was taken out of that place that had lived 100 years. Leonard Maſcal, about 140 years ago, ſays, that he firſt brought Carps into England; though now they are common almoſt every where. They will live a long while out of the water.

THE MAKAREL is uſually about a foot in length, or more; the body is thick, firm, and fleſhy, ſlender towards the tail; the ſnout ſharp, the tail forked; the back is of a lovely green, beautifully ſpeckled, or, as it were painted, with black ſtroak; the belly of a ſilver colour; it has ſmall ſcales. It is a voracious fiſh, greedily ſwallowing down whatever fiſh comes in its way, that it can maſter. They ſwim together in large ſhoals, and are taken in great numbers on the Britiſh coaſts in the months of May and June; and are alſo taken, and well known, in moſt parts of the world.

THE HERRING, a fiſh well known, is about nine or ten inches long, and about two and a half broad; it has large round ſcales; a too forked tail; the body of a fat, ſolid, delicate fleſh; if eaten two greedily, apt to breed fevers. The Herring is by ſome called the king of fiſh. They ſwim in ſhoals, and ſpawn once in a year, about the autumnal equinox; at which time they are beſt. There are incredible numbers of Herrings on the Britiſh coaſts, which are caught in nets, chiefly in the day. It has been frequently obſerved, that after an hard gale of wind, very large numbers have been taken. Makarels and Herrings commonly ſwim near the ſurface of the water.

THE SPRAT, by ſome, is thought to be no other than a young Herring; as upon the ſtricteſt comparing of this fiſh with the Herring, little or no difference can be found, either in the external or internal parts, or in the taſte. They are taken in great numbers about the Winter ſolſtice, and ſold commonly by meaſure. Sprats have been taken yearly about Eaſter time in a certain lake about Cheſhire, commonly called Roſtern meer, at which place have been caught with a draught-net twenty or thirty at a time. At the time, or a little before they are taken in the lake, they are alſo taken in great numbers in the ſalter waters below Warrington-bridge, in the river Merſey; which river is waſhed by the ſea, in which it ebbs or flows ſeven or eight miles below the lake.

THE SMELT is in length about eight or nine inches, and one broad. The back is of a duſky colour; the belly and ſides a reſplendent white or ſilver colour. The head and back, to a curious obſerver, appear ſprinkled with black ſpots. Its fleſh is ſoft and tender, of a delicate ſavour, yielding a moſt agreeable ſcent, like that of a violet. Smelts are taken in the Thames, and other great rivers.

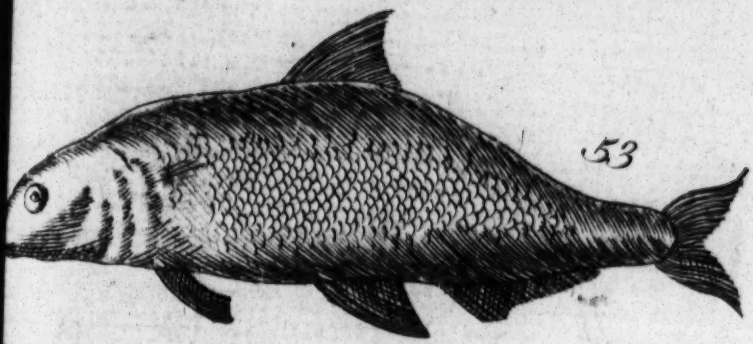
THE POGGE [*ſee fig.* 34. *page* 180.] is a fiſh about two ſpans long, at the moſt The body, towards the head, very thick; towards the tail, ſlender and ſharp. This fiſh is often taken in the ſea that waſheth the biſhopric of Durham.

THE SEA-GUDGEON [*ſee fig.* 35. *p.* 180.] has a long and roundiſh body. It ſeldom exceeds ſix inches in length. The colour is various: the tail and fins of a pale blue: the head is large, and has a double round of ſmall teeth: it has two fins on the back: the tail, when extended, appears circular; it has ſmall ſharp ſcales; whence now, as formerly, it is in great eſteem amongſt the Venetians.

THE LUMP, or SEA OWL, [*ſee fig.* 36. *p.* 180.] is a thick, odd-ſhaped fiſh, its colour from a blackiſh and faint red, varied; the belly is red; it has no ſcales, but is on all ſides rough, with ſharp black puſtules, or warts; on each ſide it has three rows of ſharp prickles; it has two fins on the back. It is taken in many places about England, and is often in the fiſh-market at London; is about a foot in length, and about ten inches broad. Its fleſh is not comparable to any other fiſh.

THE BREAM is a broad fiſh, of a ſmall head, ſharp ſnout; the top of the head pretty broad and ſmooth; the back bending, edged, riſing ſenſibly from the head, like a Swine's. Its back is betwixt blue and black; its ſides and belly white, eſpecially in thoſe that are young and lean; as for for thoſe that are grown up, and fat, the ſides ſhine with a golden colour; the belly is red. Its mouth, in proportion to its ſize, is very ſmall, and without teeth. Its palate ſoft and fleſhy, like that of a Carp; its fleſh is ſoft and clammy. Voluptuaries are moſt delighted with its middle part. Breams are very common with us in rivers, pools, and fiſh-ponds. They ſpawn in May: the males in ſpawning-time are marked about the head with white ſpots. They ſeldom weigh above four or five pounds. In March and April they are in higheſt eſteem.

SEA-TORTOISES are of various ſorts; all of them are good food, eſpecially the Green and the Logger-head. Some are ſo large, that they weigh near 400 pounds. They are taken when ſleeping in the water, or land, by turning them on their backs for they cannot turn over again. The females go aſhore, to lay their eggs on the ſand, above high water mark, where they will lay 50 or 60 at a time, and cover them with ſand, which by the heat of the ſun are hatched; and the young ones, as ſoon as they are out of the ſhell, crawl to the ſea. Their eggs are round and about the bigneſs of a Hen's: they lay two or three times in a year, ſo that they increaſe vaſtly. The lean of the Green Tortoiſe taſtes and looks like veal, without any fiſhy ſavour. The fat is as green as graſs, and very ſweet.



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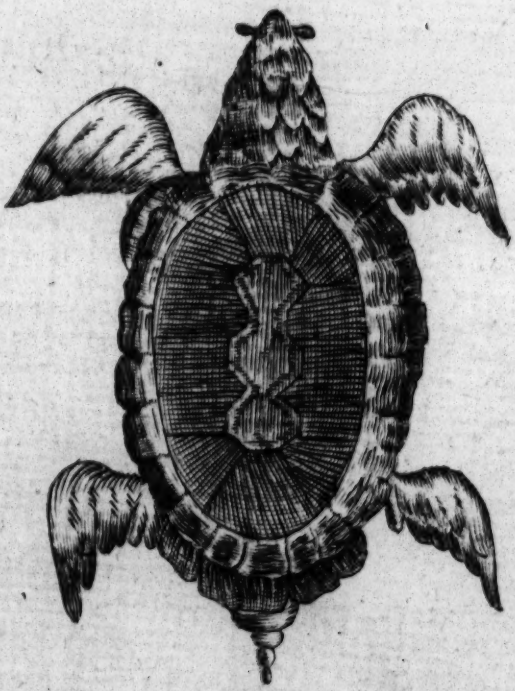

SEA TORTOISE

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DRAGONS

Deſcription of Serpents and Inſects.

BOOK IV.

THE DRAGON, as deſcribed in the numerous fables and ſtories of ſeveral writers, may be juſtly queſtioned whether he exiſts. I have read of Serpents bred in Arabia, called *Sirenæ*, which have wings, being very ſwift, running or flying at pleaſure; and when they wound a man he dieth inſtantly. Theſe are ſuppoſed to be a kind of Dragons. It is ſaid there are divers ſorts of theſe, which are diſtinguiſhed by their countries and magnitude, and by the different form of their external parts. They are ſaid to be bred in India and Africa; thoſe of India are much the largeſt, being of an incredible length; and of theſe there are alſo ſaid to be two kinds, one of them living in the marſhes, which are ſlow of pace, and without combs on their heads; the other in the mountains, which are bigger, and with combs on their heads; their backs being ſomewhat brown, and their bodies leſs ſcaled; ſome of them are of a yellow, fiery colour, having ſharp backs, like ſaws. Theſe alſo have beards. When they ſet up their ſcales, they ſhine like ſilver; the apples of their eyes are (as it is ſaid) precious ſtones, and as bright as fire, in which, it is affirmed, there is a great virtue againſt many diſeaſes. Their aſpect is very fierce and terrible. Some Dragons are ſaid to have wings, and no feet; ſome again both feet and wings; and others neither feet nor wings, and are only diſtinguiſhed from the common ſort of Serpents by the combs growing upon their heads, and their beards. Some affirm that the Dragon is black, the belly green, and beautiful; that it has a triple row of teeth in each jaw; and bright ſhining eyes; alſo two dewlaps growing under the chin, which hang down like a beard, of a red colour, and the body ſet all over with ſharp ſcales; and on the neck with thick hair, much like the briſtles of a wild Boar.

THE DART (*as repreſented in the next plate*) is ſo called from his flying like an arrow, from the tops of trees and hedges, upon men, by which means he ſtings and wounds them to death. It is bred in Lybia, Rhodes, Italy, Sicily, Germany, and ſome other countries. It is in thickneſs about the bigneſs of a man's finger, and proportionable in length. The top of the back is black, and has two black lines in the middle, from the head to the tail: the body is of an aſh-colour, full of ſmall round black ſpots, each ſpot having a circle about it like an eye; the belly is white. Of this kind ſome think was the Viper which came upon the hand of St Paul, and that which annoyed the rebellious Iſraelites in the wilderneſs.

THE COCKATRICE (*as repreſented in next plate*) is called the King of Serpents, not from his bigneſs, but becauſe of his majeſtic pace, for he does not creep like other Serpents, but goes half upright, for which cauſe all other Serpents avoid him; and, it ſeems, nature deſigned him that pre-eminence by the crown, or coronet upon his head. Some are of opinion that this animal is brought forth of a Cock's egg, which is generated of the putrefied ſeed of an old Cock, and ſat upon by a Snake, or Toad, and ſo becomes a Cockatrice. It is ſaid to be about half a foot in length; the hinder part like a Serpent, the fore part like a Cock. Others are of opinion, that the Cock that lays the egg ſits upon, and hatches it himſelf. Theſe monſters are bred in Africa, and ſome other parts of the world. Some ſay it is a ſpan in compaſs, and half a foot long; others will have it to be three or four feet long; and ſome the thickneſs of a man's wriſt, and a proportionable length. The eyes of a Cockatrice are red. Its poiſon is ſo ſtrong, that there is no cure for it. The Cockatrice is very fearful of a Weeſel, which, after it has eaten rue, will ſet upon, and deſtroy the Cockatrice. Beſides this little animal, it is ſaid no other creature can contend with it. Its poiſon is ſo infectious, that it kills by touch, by ſight, and by hiſſing.

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DART

COCKATRICE

ASP

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RATTLE SNAKE

THE ASP is a ſmall Serpent, like to the land-Snake, but of a broader back. Its neck ſwells, when provoked to a great degree; and if it ſtings any perſon in that paſſion there can be no remedy: the ſtroak of its eyes is exceeding red and flaming. There are two pieces of fleſh, like an hard ſkin, which grow out of its forehead. Its teeth are very long, and grow out of its mouth like a Boar's, and through two of the longeſt are little hollows, out of which it ejects its poiſon. Theſe holes are covered with a thin ſkin, which ſlides up when the Serpent bites, by which means the poiſon comes out of the holes, which ſkin afterwards returns to its place again. The ſcales of the Aſp are hard, dry, and red, above all other venomous beaſts; and, by reaſon of its excceding drought, it is alſo accounted deaf. Aſps are ſaid to be from three to ſix feet in length, and ſome not above a foot and a half; the ſhorteſt is ſaid to kill the ſooneſt. They are bred in ſeveral countries, but chiefly in Africa, where they are moſt venomous, and will kill a man inſtantly, without any poſſible remedy. The Egyptians are ſaid to ſhew a great veneration to theſe very dangerous creatures, and will not deſtroy them, but ſuffer them to come into their rooms; and when they have dined or ſupped themſelves, always provide ſomething for the Aſps, which they will receive in a courteous manner; and, when they have done, retire without doing any harm.

THE RATTLE-SNAKE is ſo called from certain rattles at the end of the tail; theſe rattles ſeem like ſo many periſhed joints, being a dry huſk over certain joints; and the common opinion is, that there are as many rattles or joints as the Snake is years old; they have generally eleven, twelve, or thirteen of theſe joints; but the young ones of a year or two old have no rattles, but they may be known notwithſtanding, being regularly diced or chequered black and grey on the back. The old ſhake and ſhiver theſe rattle

rattles with wonderful nimbleneſs. When they are any way diſturbed, their bite is very deadly, yet not always of the ſame force, but more or leſs mortal, according as the ſnake is in force or vigour; and therefore in June and July much worſe, and more mortal than in March and April. This Snake is a very majeſtic ſort of creature, and will ſcarce meddle with any thing, unleſs provoked; but if any thing offend it, it makes directly at it. The beſt method of curing its bite is to burn the part immediately.

THE SALAMANDER *(as repreſented in next plate)* reſembles a common Lizzard, but is rather larger; it has four legs, which are longer than a Lizzard's, and alſo a tail longer than a Lizzard's. It has a pale white belly, though ſometimes the belly is yellowiſh; one part of its ſkin is exceeding black, and the other yellow; both of them very bright and giittering, with a black line going all along the back, where thoſe ſpots are, out of which as ſome writers will have it, a certain liquor or humour proceeds, which quencheth the heat of fire when it is in the ſame. Salamanders are bred in the Alps, and in ſome parts of Germany, in marſhy, wet places; and are ſaid to be cold as ice. The vulgar notion, agreeing with the opinion of ſeveral ancient writers, that a Salamander can live in, and not be burnt by the fire, is without any foundation of truth, for the experiment has been tried, as Pliny affirms, and the Salamander was conſumed and burnt to aſhes. The truth is, as long as the humour before mentioned runs, the fire cannot hurt it: but when that moiſture is dried up, the fire conſumes the Salamander, and that inſtantly: the bite of this creature is very deadly and fatal. It is a ſaying in France, that a man bit by a Salamander ſhould have as many phyſicians to cure him as the Salamander has ſpots.

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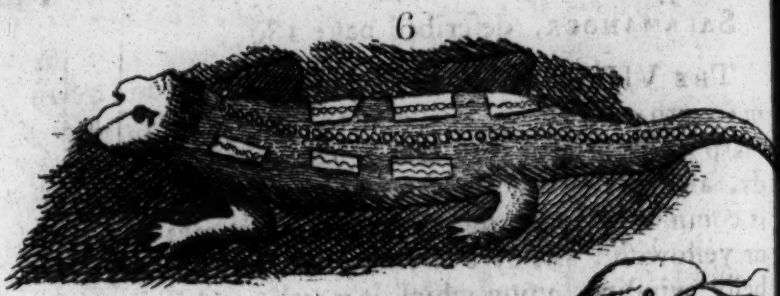
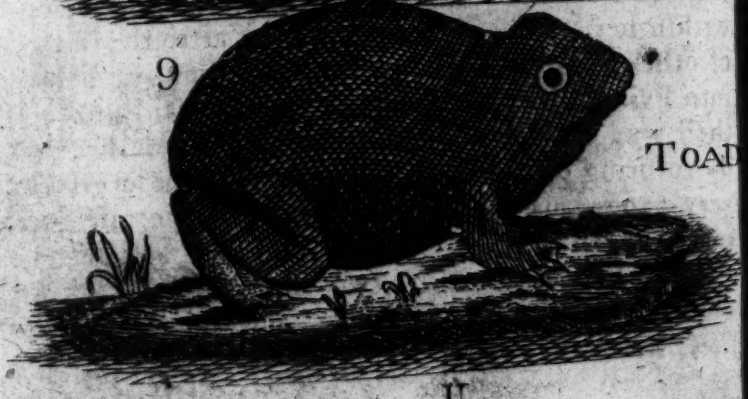
SALAMANDER



VIPER

FROG



TOAD

SALAMANDER, deſcribed page 189.

THE VIPER, or Adder, is about a foot and a half in length. The tail curl'd at the end, very ſmall and ſharp; the head is very broad, compared with the body, and the neck much narrower than the head. It is commonly black on the back, ſometimes greeniſh, or yellowiſh: the eyes are very red and flaming; the belly winding, upon which it goeth, and ſlides along very nimbly; its teeth upon the upper chap are very long, and upon either ſide it hath four; thoſe upon the lower chap are ſo ſmall that they can ſcarce be ſeen, except you take away a little bladder, in which they lie concealed; in this bladder it carries poiſon, which it inſtantly infuſeth into the wound it makes with its teeth. The ſcales of a Viper are more ſharp than a Snake's, and it is of a hotter nature than a Snake, and therefore lives more in the ſhade, and lies for the moſt part quoil'd up like a rope; it is a crafty venomous creature, biting ſuddenly thoſe that paſs by it. It is ſaid, that when a Viper is thirſty, and goes to drink, ſhe firſt of all voids up her venom, leſt by drinking it deſcend into her own bowels, and ſo deſtroy herſelf; and when ſhe has drank, licks it up again. Vipers are bred in moſt nations of the world; thoſe of Europe are much leſs than thoſe of many other countries. The Viper is ſaid to conceive eggs within her, which ſhe does not lay after the manner of other Serpents; but in her body they are hatched into living Vipers; the young ones are ſaid alſo to eat their way out of their mother's belly, when ſhe is ready to bring them forth. The bite of this creature is very dangerous, and for the moſt part mortal, unleſs inſtantly relieved.

OF FROGS there are two kinds; one living both on the land and in the water, and common in marſhes, ſtanding pools, running ſtreams, and banks of rivers, but never in the ſea. The other ſort do feed in gardens, meadows, hollow rocks, and amongſt

fruits. The Frog in ſhape very much reſembles a Toad; it is without venom, and the female is greater than the male; the fore-part of the tongue cleaveth to the mouth, as in fiſh; the hinder to the throat, by which it ſendeth forth its voice: it hath two bladders upon either ſide of the mouth, which it filleth with wind, and from thence proceedeth the voice: when it croaketh, it putteth its head out of the water, holding the nether lip even with the water, and the upper lip above the water; and this is the voice of the male provoking the female to luſt; the hind legs are very long, which they uſe in leaping; the fore legs are ſhorter, having divided claws, which are joined together with a thin broad ſkin, which helpeth them in ſwimming. It is ſaid that Frogs in the winter-time hide themſelves in the earth, and ſometimes they enter into their holes in autumn, before winter, and in the ſpring-time come out again.

THE TOAD, (*See figure* 9. *p.* 190.) is in all outward parts like unto a Frog, the fore legs being ſhort, and the hinder long; but the body more heavy and ſwelling, and of a blackiſh colour; the ſkin rough, clammy, and very hard; it hath many deformed ſpots on it, eſpecially on the ſides; the belly exceedeth in bigneſs all other parts of the body, ſtanding out in ſuch a manner, that being hit with a ſtick it yieldeth a ſound, as if it were from a vault, or hollow place. The head is broad and thick. The whole aſpect of the Toad is extremely unpleaſant and diſagreeable. The Toad does not leap as the Frog, its pace is a ſoft creeping pace; yet ſome times in anger it raiſeth up itſelf, endeavouring to do miſchief. If it takes hold of any thing in its mouth, it will not let go till it dies. It is ſaid, that the Toad, well knowing the weakneſs of her teeth for her defence, gathereth abundance of air into her body, with which ſhe greatly ſwelleth, and then by ſighing uttereth that infected air as near the perſon that offendeth her as ſhe can; and thus ſhe worketh her revenge, killing by the poiſon

ſon of her breath. The Spider is a great enemy to the Toad. The Toad, when ſhe fighteth with a Spider, is ſaid to make uſe of an herb to preſerve herſelf from its poiſon; of which I have read the following ſtory: That a certain Earl travelling near Woburn in Bedfordſhire, ſome of his company eſpied a Toad fighting with a Spider under an hedge by the highway ſide; whereat they ſtood ſtill till the Earl came alſo to behold the ſame; and there he ſaw how the Spider ſtill kept her ſtanding, and the Toad divers times went back from the Spider, and did eat a piece of an herb like a plantain; at laſt the Earl, having ſeen the Toad do it often, and ſtill return to the combat againſt the Spider, ordered one of his men to go and cut off that herb; which he performed, and brought away. Preſently after the Toad returned to ſeek it, and, not finding it according to her expectation, ſwelled and burſt aſunder; for having received poiſon from the Spider in the combat, nature taught her the virture of that herb, to expel and drive it out; but wanting the herb, the poiſon did inſtantly work and deſtroy her.

A

Deſcription of Inſects.

OF CATERPILLARS there are many different ſorts; ſome of them are rough, hard, and ſtiff: ſome are ſoft, ſmooth, and tender; ſome horned either in the head or tail; others without horns: all have many feet. The Caterpillar, fig. 1. is hairy, has its original from the ſeed of a Butterfly, which it leaves on the leaf of a nettle. Is continueth changing for the ſpace of nineteen days; and then proceeds from it a moſt elegant Butterfly, (ſee fig. 1.) having four wings. When firſt the Butterfly comes forth, its wings ſeem like to moiſt, or wetted paper, from which certain ſmall watery drops diſtilleth; and, which ſeems worthy obſervation, in the ſpace of half an hour they become expanded, and fit for flying. It lives on honey, that it ſucks out of ſweet flowers, &c. It is much delighted with corrupt fruit; for the ſake of which there are often deſperate battles fought between ſome of theſe ſpecies. In the winter-time Butterflies hide themſelves in the chimnies of country houſes, and in hollow trees, &c. As this Caterpillar is derived from the eggs of ſuch Butterfly, ſo are all Caterpillars from the eggs of their reſpective Butterflies. The Butterfly is the inſect in perfection; the Caterpillar, Grub, or Worm, are certain mimicks or diſguiſes of it for a time, in which one and the ſame animal is circumveſted by nature, for various uſes, viz. with the diſguiſe of a Caterpillar, that it may eat this or that food; but of a Grub, or Worm, that its joints may be finiſhed or hardened. The Caterpillar delights in the leaves of nettles;

BUTTERFLIES

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nettles; nor does it prepare itſelf for tranſmutation, or abſtain from food, ſo long as this herb is in its bloom or vigour. The Caterpillar, fig. 2. begins to be changed the 23d of June, and on the 19th of July is produced a Butterfly, marked with beautiful colours. Theſe Butterflies are found all the winter in the ſtables of beaſts. The Caterpillars proceeding from this ſort of Butterflies are extremely voracious. Caterpillars feed upon hard, dry food, ſuch as the leaves of trees, &c. But the Butterflies on flowers, honey, and liquid food. Fig. 3 The food of theſe Caterpillars is the leaves of elm-trees. When the time of their transformation draws nigh, they betake themſelves to houſes or barns; there they faſten the hinder members of their bodies to a certain wall, board, or table, hanging with their head downwards, that when they have perfected their tranſmutation, they may the more eaſily get out of the cruſt or ſhell they are incloſed in. Before that, in the aſſumption of their new ſhape, when they put off their old ſkin, they ſeem anxiouſly to labour, by ſhaking, toſſing, and tumbling, as if they were ſeized with an acute fever. And this wonderful change is produced in a very ſhort ſpace of time, inſomuch that it may be diſtinctly ſeen and obſerved; for no ſooner is the old ſkin laid aſide, than this transfiguration is ſeen. This Caterpillar begins to be changed the 12th of June, and on the 30th of the ſame month becomes a moſt beautiful Butterfly. It would be an endleſs taſk to enumerate the great variety of Butterflies and Caterpillars, with reſpect to their colours and other different properties; but I hope, from what I have here briefly related of theſe inſects, the reader will be able to conceive ſomething of the nature of the whole ſpecies in general.

THE LOUSE is a creature ſo officious and ſo impudent, that it will be intruding itſelf in every one's company; and ſo proud, that it fears not to trample on the beſt, and affects nothing ſo much as a crown: it feeds very high, and that makes it ſo ſauſy, as to pull any one by the ears that comes in its way. It is troubled at nothing ſo much as at a man ſcratching his head, which makes it oftentimes ſkulk into ſome mean place, and run behind a man's back, though it go very much againſt the hair. The figure, taken by the microſcope, repreſents it climbing on a hair, with its belly upwards. It is of a very odd ſhape; has an head ſhaped like that expreſſed in the figure; on either ſide, behind the head, are placed its two black, ſhining goggle eyes, looking backwards, and fenced round with ſeveral ſmall hairs that encompaſs it. It has two horns, two grow before it, in the place where one would think the eyes ſhould be; each of theſe has four joints, which are fringed with ſmall briſtles; the head ſeems round and tapering, ending in a ſharp noſe, which ſeems to have a ſmall hole, and to be the paſſage through which he ſucks the blood. It hath ſix legs, covered with a very tranſparent ſhell, and jointed exactly like a Lobſter's: each is divided into ſix parts by theſe joints, and thoſe have ſeveral ſmall hairs; and at the end of each leg it has two very uſeful claws, being thereby enabled to walk very ſecurely both on the ſkin and hair. The belly ſeems tranſparent likewiſe; for it is grained all over, juſt like the ſkin in the palm of a man's hand.

THE FLEA appears, by the microſcope, to be all over adorned with a curiouſly poliſhed ſuit of ſable armour, neatly jointed, and beſet with multitudes of ſharp pines, ſhaped almoſt like a Porcupine's quills. The head is, on either ſide, beautified with a quick and round black eye. It hath ſix legs, the joints of which are ſo adapted, that he can, as it were, fold them ſhort one within another; and, when he leaps, ſprings them all out, and thereby exerts his whole ſtrength

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FLEA 12

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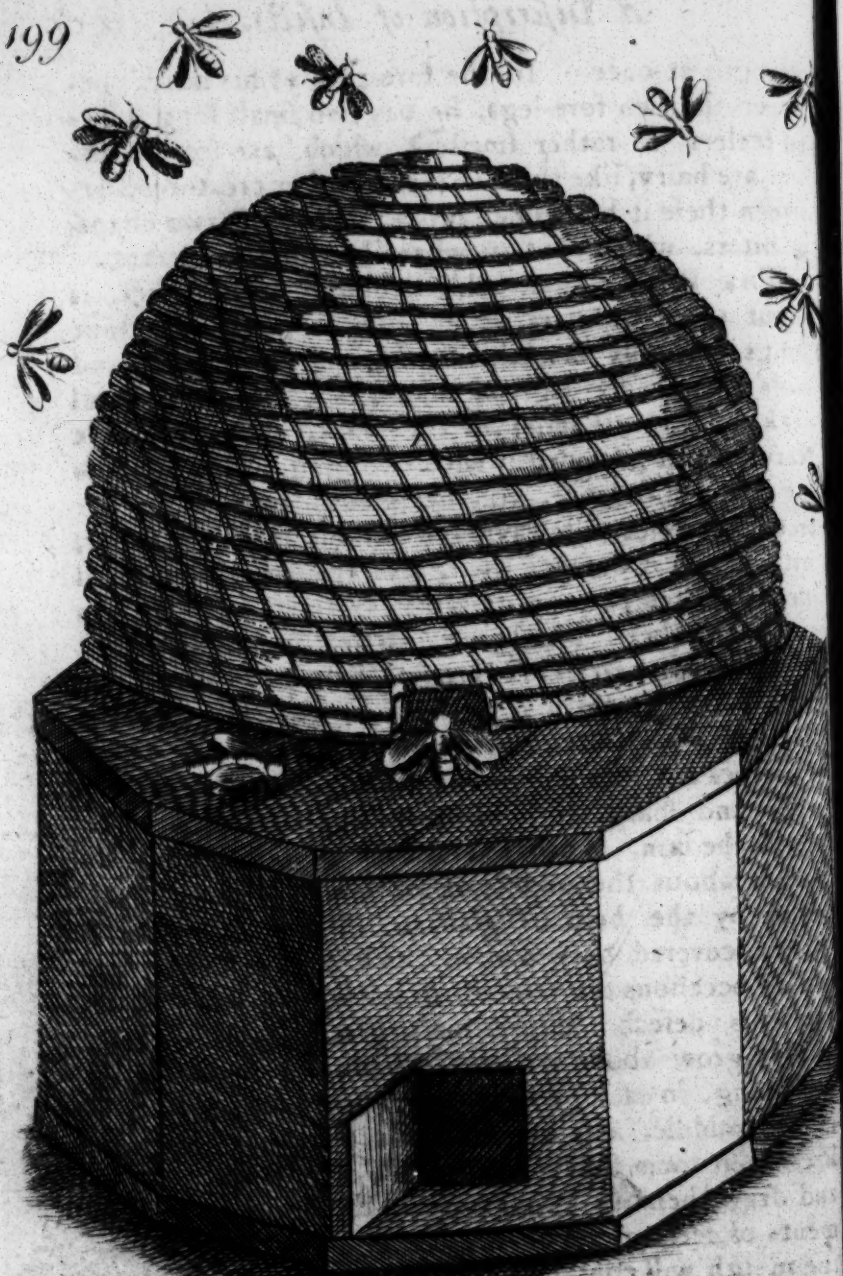

ſtrength at once. In the fore-part of his head, between the two fore-legs, he has two ſmall long jointed feelers, or rather ſmellers, which have four joints, and are hairy, like thoſe of ſeveral other creatures; between theſe it has a ſmall probe. It has alſo two chaps, or biters, which are ſomewhat like thoſe of an Ant.

THE BEE, that noble, though ſmall inſect, is about three quarters of an inch long, having four wings curiouſly ſhaped, with ſtrong fibres round and croſs them; ſix legs, a long head, but very ſmall neck, and very ſlender in the waiſt, or middle part Nature hath provided it with two ſorts of inſtruments for war and defence, viz. her mouth, wherein are her teeth, that meet ſideways, and not one above the other, with which it defends itſelf, and aſſaults others; and the ſting, which is in its tail. With its fangs it lays hold on robbers, which come to ſteal its honey, whilſt another comes to its aſſiſtance with its ſting, which generally carries death to any of its own kind that it pierces; and, for the moſt part death to itſelf, when it pierces any of the human ſpecies. The ſting is very taper and ſharp, apt, when exerted by the Bee, to pierce the ſkin, or other harder body. It contains its poiſon about the middle of it, which may be diſcovered by the help of glaſſes. The eyes are very large, covered over with a thick horny membrane, which occaſions the dimneſs of its ſight. But to ſupply this defect, nature hath given it two horns, which grow above its eyes, about the tenth of an inch long, in each of which there are two joints, one in the middle, and another near the end, by which it can put them forth, when it will, to the full length, and draw them in at pleaſure. Theſe are its inſtruments of feeling. The tongue is much longer than the mouth will contain, and ſo is doubled underneath, and reacheth a good way down the breaſt. The body is all over hairy like a Fox's, and the head too; nay, a great part of the eyes is covered with ſmall hairs, but ſo ſmall, that they cannot be diſcerned by the naked eye, without the help of a microſcope, which will

alſo

alſo diſcover the brain in the head. Within the breaſt it hath a reddiſh fleſh, with heart and lungs, proper inſtruments for breathing; in the hinder parts there is a gut, &c. as alſo a bottle or bag, in which it carries its honey, which it emptieth into the honey-comb; in this bag it often fetches water, to mix up its ſandarach, or bee-bread, for the feeding its young; about which it is very careful, till they can ſhift for themſelves: that which has commonly been called the Drone appears at length to be nothing elſe than the male Bee, and is about half as big again as the female, which only is the working Bee; ſomewhat longer, and not quite ſo dark-coloured about the head and ſhoulders; eſpecially his head and eyes are much larger than the honey-Bee, and voice more loud and dreadful, often cauſing fear where no fear is; for he having no ſting, cannot in the leaſt hurt any creature, but is wholly under the dominion of the females; he is ſmooth about the neck, and very hairy all over his back: his tongue is ſhorter than the female's: neither can he work if he would, his tongue not being long enough to reach the honey out of the ſocketed flowers. This male Bee, or ſuppoſed Drone, is not only helpful but neceſſary to the females, in the managing of their young; for, by his great heat, he ſits and hatches the breed, keeping the eggs warm, whilſt the honey-Bees, or females, follow their delightful vocation of gathering and bringing home the honey; during which time the Drone Bees are not ſuffered to ſtir from the brood; but about one or two of the clock, when the chief part of the day's work is over with the Bees, moſt of them repairing home, take care of their own brood; and ſo give leave to theſe their obedient maſculine ſervants to recreate themſelves abroad, their heat now being no longer neceſſary within doors. Then you may ſee the male Bees thick about the mouth of the hive, flying to and fro five or ſix large circuits, to recreate and empty themſelves, then returning again to their beloved honey, where they are for a time, eſpecially in May and June, their

their chief breeding times, kindly received by their imperious dames. The forward ſtocks of Bees begin to breed in February; and the latter, or thoſe that are not ſo luſty, leave not off till the latter end of July. So that there are ſix months in which Bees are bred; and the ſooner they begin, the ſooner they make an end; though generally there are more Bees bred in the two months of May and June than all the reſt. It muſt notwithſtanding be owned, that, according to the forwardneſs or backwardneſs of the Spring, the chief month may be ſooner or latter. A Bee is firſt an egg; this egg, which in time becomes a Bee, is exceeding white, ſomething bigger than the common Fly-blow, but not ſo long nor ſo big as an Ant's egg. The eggs of Bees are caſt into the empty cells; not careleſsly into any cell, but only the middle cells, which are always appointed for the breeding cells, while thoſe all around the hive are reſerved for the honey. The eggs of Bees, when firſt hatched, are Maggots before they become Bees. In the warm weather, how long ſoever it continues, the Bees leave their hives in queſt of honey; as ſeeming to be ſenſible, that, if they ſhould loſe the opportunity of gathering honey in the Spring, and cold weather ſhould come on, eſpecially if the ſtock be not very rich, many young Bees coming to hand that muſt be fed, and the bad weather continuing to hinder their provident mothers from working, both young and old muſt die together. In warm wet weather, when they cannot go abroad, they bury their dead; which they do by flying with them ſome diſtance from the hive, and dropping them. Bees hardly live above a year, or thereabouts. The Bee hath ſeveral enemies, viz. the Mouſe, which in cold weather; when the Bees are not in vigour, will enter in at the mouth of the hive; and firſt knaw the lowermoſt part of the comb, where there is but here and there a little honey; but waxing bolder as the cold weather increaſes, and the Bees are more ſtill, aſcends into the hive, and ſeizes on thoſe combs which are next

to the ſides of the hive, where commonly the richeſt treaſure lies, will eat holes through them, and ſo come and go through them at pleaſure; this act of the Mouſe expoſes them to other enemies, viz. the Bees of other ſtocks, who, ſmelling the freſh honey come in like thieves when a neighbour's houſe is on fire, not to help the diſtreſſed, but to plunder them of their remaining goods. Now, though they ſhould be able to defend themſelves againſt all theſe latter enemies, yet conceiving a diſtaſte againſt their hive, by reaſon of the deteſtable ſmell of the Mice, they take a warm day, and fly away altogether, though perhaps to an equal, if not a greater expoſing of themſelves to death than if they had ſtaid at home, and have ſometimes left quarts of honey behind them. The Bee hath, beſides the Mouſe, theſe enemies following, viz. the Moth, the Ear-wig, the Hornet, the Waſp, the Swallow, and the Sparrow; of which, as well as of many other things relating to the Bees, thoſe who deſire further accounts, I refer to them who have diſtinctly treated of theſe inſects, particularly to Mr Joſeph Warder's *True Amazons*, or *Monarchy of Bees*, from which treatiſe I have extracted this account of Bees: that gentleman, from his nice, curious, and long obſervations on this pleaſant and no leſs profitable ſubject, being thought to have diſcovered more of the nature, properties, &c. of Bees, than any that went before him. The Queen Bee is of all Bees the moſt glorious. Her body is much bigger and longer than that of the Honey-Bee; yet the wings are no longer than the others; which ſhews, that ſhe is not deſigned for labour, nor long flights, which is the continual buſineſs of her ſubjects. As for her ſhape and colour, her upper parts are of a lighter brown than the reſt; her hinder parts from the waiſt, (which is very ſmall,) as it is much longer than that of the Drone or Honey-Bee, ſo that is much more taper than theirs. And whereas the Drone and common Bee are brown all over the hinder part, the Queen in that part is as black as

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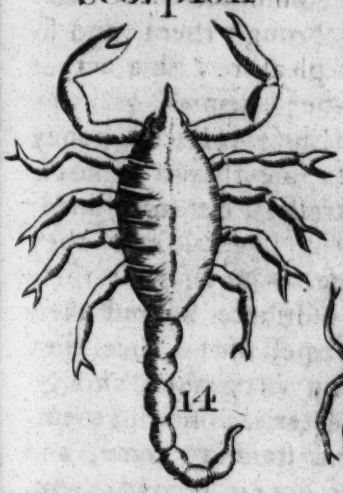
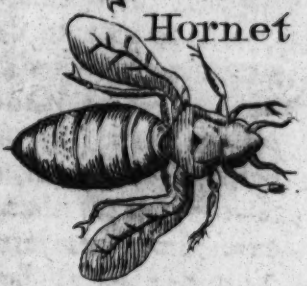
Scorpion



Grafshopper

Hornet

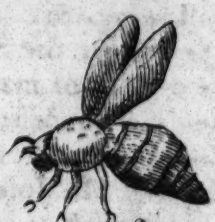


Spider

Flie

Gnat

Wasp



Beetle

Dragon Fly

Earwig

Ant

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jet or poliſhed black marble. And whereas the two great legs of the common are quite bl ck, her's are all as yellow as gold, as ſhe is alſo all long the under part of the belly. In ſhort, the Queen doth as far ſurpaſs her ſubjects in ſhape and beauty as the fineſt Horſe does the common Forreſter. And as ſhe does far ſurpaſs her ſubjects in ſhape and beauty, ſo ſhe alſo differs from them in breeding, Firſt, the egg of her royal Mother is caſt into a cell, made by her vaſſals for that very purpoſe, different from the reſt, being exactly round, much thicker in wax, and the cell proportionable to her body, much larger than thoſe the common Bees make for themſelves. But this round palace is never among other cells, but always by itſelf. No monarch has a completer ſubmiſſion from his ſubjects, than the Queen-bee from the common Bees, Bees ſwarm moſt in May and June, though ſometimes in April, and often in July. There happen frequent and deſperate wars amongſt the Bees, one party ſometimes endeavouriug to plunder another of its honey: for which they will fight vigorouſly: But if it ſhould ſo happen that the plundered Bees have loſt their Queen, then they will ſide with the robbers, and ſuffer the honey to be carried all out of their hive. Sometimes Bees driven from their own hives, and ſeeking new quarters, by that means occaſion great battles.

THE SCORPION is an Inſect of Perſia, &c. The coal-black Scorpion is accounted the moſt venomous; and is, both in thickneſs and length, about the ſize of a man's finger. The body ſomewhat reſembles an egg, and altogether is like a Craw-fiſh; only it has a blunter head and a leſs body. It has eight legs, and two claws, a long knotted tail, which knots appear like ſo many little bladders; at the end of which it has a very venomous ſting. Some Scorpions are ſaid to have two ſtings in their tails; and ſome to have venomous teeth, with which they give a deadly bite. It is reported, that the inhabitants of Perſia do not ſleep in ground-rooms, for fear of theſe creatures.

Oil, in which Scorpions have been infuſed, is a preſent remedy for the ſting of this creature. It is very remarkable concerning this Inſect, what an ingenious gentleman, who lived ſeveral years in Barbary, ſaid he had many times tried; that, if it be ſurrounded with a circle of burning coals, it does, upon the ſenſe of the heat, turn itſelf violently every way to make an eſcape; but finding it impoſſible, and the pain from the fire increaſing, it ſtrikes itſelf twice or thrice with the ſting on the back, and immediately dies of the wounds.

DESIGNING this little book for the uſe of ſuch who ſhould not have leiſure, or be willing to be at the expence of purchaſing larger treatiſes, and having already ſwelled it beyond the bulk at firſt propoſed, I have forborne to croud it with any more particular deſcriptions; and ſhall therefore only preſent the reader with the figures of theſe following, viz. The GRASS-HOPPER, The SPIDER, The HORNET, The FLY, The GNAT, The WASP, The BEETLE, The DRAGON-FLY, The EARWIG, and the ANT.

THE END.

John

F. I. 11.